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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

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THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., Hon. C. J. Jenkins, President.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1877.

The convention was called to order by Mr. President JENKINS, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. P. W. EDGE, a delegate to the convention from Twiggs.

The journal of yesterday was read, corrected and approved.

Notices of motions to reconsider were given by members, in the order of the motions following:

Mr. GRACE. I move to suspend the order of the day in order to consider the following resolution:

Resolved, That after this day this convention shall hold two sessions each day as follows: Assemble at 8½ a m; adjourn at 1 p. m. Assemble at 4 p. m.; adjourn at 6½ p. m.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I hope the resolution will not prevail. That wall there gets as hot as fire in the evening, and you, Mr. President, who have to sit against it, will not be able to endure it, and it will not be a week until one-half the members of this convention will be sick.

Mr. WOFFORD. I hope the motion will prevail. I know that this is a very uncomfortable place, but our sessions are too long as they are, and we had better divide them and come back in the afternoon.

Mr. LEWIS. I move to lay it on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to—ayes, 90; noes, 76.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Oglethorpe. As the journal was being read, I gave notice of a motion to reconsider so much of it as relates to the question of costs in the supreme court and in regard to making pauper affidavits in civil cases. I do not make the motion for the purpose of changing the costs as they were fixed yesterday, but it is to notice the status of cases in the supreme court, and the abuses which may come from the adoption of this measure. Under the construction which the court has put upon pauper affidavits in civil cases, it relieves the party from the costs in the court below, but he must pay them in the supreme court. Now, let us see how it will work under the judicial department adopted in this constitution You sue a man for a hundred dollars before a magistrate, and you appeal from that court to the superior court, and after a trial there you appeal again to the supreme court. Now, under the construction put upon this he would be exempted from all those costs in the courts below, and also from the costs in the supreme court. It does seem to me that we would thereby encumber the supreme court with a large number of cases carried there simply for delay. Much clamor has been heard of recent years over the multiplication of cases in the supreme court, but I think that this will operate to increase them rather than to diminish them. We will have abuses of the privilege, for there are parties with little conscience, who will make the affidavit that they cannot pay the costs and take cases up there which do not go there now.

Mr. BOYD. I make the point of order that this question was settled yesterday on a motion to reconsider the action of the house on the day before, and that the matter has passed to its final action.

Mr. JOHNSON. I understand that it was amended yesterday and new matter introduced which would carry the right to reconsider it to-day.

Mr. BOYD. The amendment which was offered by the gentleman from Hancock was accepted by me.

Mr. DUBOSE. I introduced the amendment which only changed the amount of the fees and did not change the subject matter in any manner whatever.

Mr. TRAMMELL. The point of order, I think, is well taken. Any other course would involve the house in reconsidering the same propositions every day, until there would be no end to them. The amendment when accepted takes on all the characteristics of the original, and is governed by the same rules. The original in this case was a reconsidered paragraph on yesterday.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. There is no question but that this is an attempt to reconsider the matter a second time.

Mr. JOHNSON. I withdraw the motion.

Mr. MCDONALD. It is with some feeling of reluctance that I rise to move the reconsideration of the section adopted yesterday in reference to the officers of the executive department, but in the discharge of what I believe to be my duty to my country and my people, I feel bound to make this motion. I have heard gentlemen's motives impugned in consequence of their actions upon this floor. I have no motive in what I am now doing save to do good to my country and to the people. So far as I am concerned I never expect to occupy another public position after I leave these halls. We are here not for the purpose of engaging in all the details of legislation, but to frame an organic law for the state. We are not here to make offices for our friends. We do not know but that the friends whom we provide for to-day may be in their graves to-morrow. We are here to guard the interests of the state and the tax-payers. We are here to reduce expenses for above all others, almost, that was the motive of the people in calling this convention. This paragraph proposes to give to the executive department $1,000, or, at least, that the expenses of the department shall not exceed that amount My amendment is to strike out "$6,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$6,000." I think even that is too large, but I am willing to stand upon that amount. The gentleman upon the other side of the house said yesterday that we may cramp the executive in the matter of assistance in his department. He said that we could not in this day go back to the customs and the practices of the old days of the state. The gentleman said he desired to go back to those old times, but I say he went back too far when he went to the constitution of 1798. Let us not go any farther back than 1855 and 1856. He speaks of the organization of new counties, adding to the burdens of that office. Well, sir, since 1855 there have been only five new counties created. If they have added so much to the labor of the office as its expenses indicate, we had better wipe out our county lines and reduce them to the old number. I defy any gentleman to show that there is more work to be done in that office now than when Governor Johnson had it, or when Governor Brown had it, or when yourself, sir, was in the executive chair. [The speaker here read from the appropriation acts of 1856, 1858 and 1860, showing that under the two former acts appropriations were made for the state house officers at $1,600 per annum each, and for three secretaries of the executive department, and under the latter appropriation was made at the same rate, and for two executive secretaries.] That last, sir, was when you had the honor of presiding over the interests of Georgia, and discharged your duty with such credit to yourself, and with such good results to the people. I call upon every gentleman upon this floor to get up and detail the amount of increased labor in that department since that time. If it cannot be done, I ask how it is that gentlemen are prepared to vote such extraordinary amounts to the executive department? We are told that Mr. Bullock had $13,000, but we are not here to follow any precedent established by Mr. Bullock. It has been stated that Governor Smith had $10,000. I have not looked to see what Governor Smith did have. But now Governor Colquitt says he wants $8,000, which he claims is a saving of $2,000. This is not intended to be done for the purpose of crippling Governor Colquitt's administration as some gentlemen seem to think. I was for Governor Colquitt, and did all that I could to place him where he is, and I want his administration to be a success; and in order that it may be a success, and following out his advice to the last legislature to reduce expenses everywhere, I make this motion I am satisfied from what he said then, that if Gov. Colquitt could be heard upon this floor, he would say to make the reduction. If he would not, he does not follow his own advice, as given out in his public documents. I hope we will reconsider this subject and fix this expense consistent with the condition of the country.

Mr. BARROW. In responding to that portion of the remarks of my friend which seem directed at me, I take great pleasure in saying that so far as I was concerned I gave credit to every gentleman upon this floor for the honest intentions which actuated myself. I have never ascribed improper motives to any gentleman upon this floor, and I never shall, until I forget both my manners and my raising. The gentleman did not say that I did impugn his motives, but I take this occasion to state my sentiments upon that point. Now, after having occupied the attention of the convention on yesterday, I will trouble it only a moment on this subject this morning. It strikes my mind that the gentleman who has just taken his seat, and others who are with him, have spoken and voted upon this question under a misunderstanding of the views of those who oppose this motion to reduce the expenses in that department. It is not that we would not be willing to see the expenses of the executive department brought down to $5,000 or $4,000, or even $2,000, if we were in a body that had jurisdiction over the subject. Our position is that while it is proper to reduce these expenses that may be in excess of what is right, this is not the place to do it. We insist that the constitution of Georgia is no place to do that. We think it is unwise to fetter the state by fixing the limits beyond which the expenses of one of the departments of her government shall not go. Suppose that a certain party now moving in this country shall succeed in its ideas of the currency and reduce legal tenders to the value of three for one for gold. Then six thousand dollars would be equal only to two thousand dollars. It would only buy two thousand dollars' worth, and be worth only the two thousand dollars. What are you going to do? Your constitution says that the expenses shall not exceed six thousand dollars. You cannot call another constitutional convention to change it, and it would take your two years to amend it by the legislature. Isn't it plain that the machinery won't work with any such clog in it?

Mr. MCDONALD. How did it work during the war when the officers took their pay in poor money?

Mr. BARROW. I state that there was no such provision in the constitution then—if there had been, it wouldn't have worked at all. Now, Mr. President, as to the past administrations of the state a gentleman has just handed me a list by which to show that this is not the age of useless extravagance which some gentleman imagine. It shows that the five administrations before the war each had three executive secretaries. This administration has only two, which is a reduction from the days of 1855 and '56. The true question is whether it is safe, in legislating for future generations, to put an impediment in this constitution which may keep it from working in the public interest at any time during its continuance. Is it wise to do so? For the reasons I gave on yesterday, and those which I give this morning, I do not think it is. I offer this much against the proposed reduction because I believe it is my duty to do so.

Mr. CRANE. I wish to make this remark in answer to the speech of the gentleman from Ware [Mr. MCDONALD.] He said that if Governor Colquitt could be heard upon this floor he would advise us to reduce the expense of the executive department still further. I state that when we were making this examination we were in Governor Colquitt's office and he told us that he had already reduced the force from what it has been in preceding years and I feel sure that he approves of the report of the committee, which is a reduction of from $3,000 to $4 000 as compared with the administration of Governor Smith. Again, sir, we do not appropriate $8,000 to the office, but we make it the limit beyond which the expenses cannot go. It will be for the legislature to fix the amount it shall have. I move, therefore, to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. MCDONALD. I call for the yeas and nays upon that motion.

The call for the yeas and nays was seconded, the roll was called, and the motion to lay on the table was not agreed to—yeas 77; nays 101, as follows:

YEAS—Barrow, Buchanan Cain, Casey, Chambers, Coats, Crane, Davis of the 10th Dismuke, DuBose, Edge, Flewellen, Fitten, Fontaine, Furman, Gaultney, Greer of the 4th, Hamilton of the 31st, Hansell, Hammond of the 23d, Hammond of the 35th, Harris, Hewell, Hill, Hollifield, Hudson of the 20th Ingram, Jackson, Jones, Johnson of the 18th, Johnson of the 3th Keller, Lawton, Lewson Lofton, Little Lewis, May, Mathews, McCallum, McRae, Motley, Mynatt, Nisbet, Newell, Pace, Perry, Perry, Phillips of the 18th, Reese of the 28th, Rosser, Rogers, Robertson, Ross, Russell of the 1st, Sanders, Sanford Seward, Simmons, Speer, Steele, Speer of the 35th, Stroud, Trammell, Tift, Tye, Thompson, Tuggle, Tharpe, Wallace, Warthon, Wellborn, Westmoreland, Wells, Whiddon, Wimberly, Winn 8 D, Winn L J—77.

NAYS—Awbrey, Bachlott, Barrett, Brannen, Bradley, Bew Bristow, Brown, Barnett, Bryan, Boyd, Bush, Camp, Carter, Collier, Clifton, Clark, Causey, Conley, Cone, Simmons, Speer, Steele, Speer of the 35th, Stroud, Trammell, Tift, Tye, Thompson, Tuggle, Tharpe, Wallace, Warthon, Wellborn, Westmoreland, Wells, Whiddon, Wimberly, Winn 8 D, Winn L J—77.

NAYS—Awbrey, Bachlott, Barrett, Brannen, Bradley, Bew Bristow, Brown, Barnett, Bryan, Boyd, Bush, Camp, Carter, Collier, Clifton, Clark, Causey, Conley, Cone, Cooper, Creech, Davis of the 23d, Day, Dell Denton, Dickey, Donaldson, Ellington, Fain, Fields, Farlow, Garrett, Gay, Glover, Graham, Gorman, Gibbs, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 15th, Hamilton of the 42d, Harrell, Hawkins, Hall, Wand, Hardy, Head, Heard, Henry, Heath, Hicks Holcombe, Horne, Hunt, Hudson of the 12th, Jenkins of the 10th, Johnson of the 9th, Johnson of the 42d, Key, Knight, Lowe Loughto, Matlox, McDonald, McIntosh, McFarland, McLeod, Mercier, Mobley, Moore, Osborne, Paris, Phillips of the 30th, Ponder, Polk, Sender, Respass, Roberts, Rowe, Russell of the 8th, Sale, Sapp, Scott of the 15th, Scott of the 30th, Spence of the 5th, Shepherd Swanson, Swearingen, Stevens of the 6th, Stevens of the 40th, Twitty, Tumlin, Underwood of the 34th, Underwood of the 22d, Warren of the 1st, Williams, Wilson, Willis, Wright, Wofford—101.

Mr. RESPASS. I call for the previous question.

The call for the previous question was seconded, the main question put, and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. HUNT. While I feel that the question of order was determined against me on yesterday very improperly, and that upon reflection it would be changed by the house, yet I do not desire to take up the time with motions to reconsider, and so I withdraw the motion I made.

Mr. WOFFORD I sent to the Secretary's desk a substitute for the additional paragraph which I offered on yesterday. At the suggestion of many of the delegates I have made a change so that the paragraph will read:

The property of maimed and disabled confederate soldiers, and of widows and minor orphans of confederate soldiers, to the amount of four hundred dollars, be exempt from taxation, and that the next general assembly shall provide by law for carrying out this provision.

Now, sir, under the laws of the United States every federal soldier and widow of a federal soldier is allowed a pension.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Decatur. Do you include all confederate orphans?

Mr. WOFFORD. No, sir. Not all of them. That exemption would probably run half a century, and I do not think that would be proper, under the circumstances. It looked, sir, yesterday, as though there were some prejudice here against the confederate soldier. I would extend this exemption to the orphans of confederate soldiers most cheerfully if I thought I could get the consent of this convention Under the laws of the United States all federal soldiers who were disabled in the war are given a pension by the general government, and I propose now that the state of Georgia shall do something for those who suffered in her defense, and for the widows of those who died upon the field. It is a fact that we are assembled purporting to represent Georgia. Georgia is assisting, as one of the states, to pay the pensions of the federal soldiers and the widows of federal soldiers. What I propose now is for Georgia to do something also for Georgians. Little as it may be, I propose that Georgia shall show her appreciation of their valor and their patriotism. I propose that we do a little for the widows and disabled soldiers of the confederate armies. It is but a mite—it does not amount to one dollar a head upon the people, for half of these persons do not own $250 worth of property These men lived in the mountains of Georgia. They were the white men of Georgia, and I am not surprised that the men in the blackbelt of Georgia should have sympathy for the widows of these soldiers who fell in defense of their country and their property. I am not surprised that they get mad when these heroes are mentioned. I say, sir, that I am not surprised that these men who were in bomb-proofs, who owned negroes enough to be exempt under that odious law of the confederate congress, the conscript law—that law which took a man who had eleven children and who owned no negroes to make a support for them in his absence, and put him in the front of the battle—that they should now be angry when this thing is asked of them Be it said to the disgrace of Georgia that when I rose here yesterday to advocate the proposition that she should recognise the patriotism and valor of her dead confederate soldiers and their wives, it created almost a row. Why? Because, I told you that when the war was going on you shouted hosannahs in their praise, but that now the war was over you pass them by like they were dogs. I propose now, if this convention won't recognize its obligations to these soldiers, that they shall do something to recognize the services of the disablet ones among us and the widows of those who are dead. I propose that Georgia shall do this at the same time that she is paying pensions to federal soldiers and their widows. I do not come and make the request for it—to beg for it—but I demand it! There was a time when the Georgia legislature could stay its proceedings to receive two stands of colors which a Georgia regiment had captured at the cannon's mouth from the federal soldiers on the field of Manassas When the governor brought them in and exhibited them, and the legislature received them as evidences of how their noble soldiers were defending their cause in a distant state, their shouts were loud in praise of these brave men; but now, when we ask you to give a few cents in recognition of their services, you are disgusted with them. I am outraged that any man in Georgia should feel disgusted to hear these brave men praised. I shall mourn the day when the memory of these men shall not excite in our bosoms feelings of pride and sympathy. Times have changed since they made their sacrifices in defense of your property, but I think I know the people of Georgia and their sentiments upon this subject, and I believe that they will look upon the spectacle presented here yesterday with pain and regret. Sir, the day will never come in Georgia when her people will forget these brave men, or refuse to do them honor; and now, when the one-armed and one-legged soldier is knocking at your door and asking you for justice, will you dare deny it?

Mr. NISBET. I arise, sir, to second the motion of the honorable gentleman from Bartow [Mr. WOFFORD]. Yesterday I voted against his resolution, and I would vote against it to-day if it came up in the same shape But there is a difference between confederate soldiers and disabled confederate soldiers and their widows. Like him, I am a confederate soldier, and unlike him, I am somewhat disabled. But, sir, although these soldiers are disabled, they have never become charges upon their state. They have worked to make their own livings, and are as ready to serve their state now as when in the pride of manhood they fought the battles of their country; but I am opposed sir, to giving this to them as a charity.

Mr. WOFFORD. I stated distinctly that it was not the pecuniary value of the exemption that I desired, but that it was in recognition of their patriotism, their manhood and their valor.

Mr. NISBET. It is in recognition of their devotion to our cause, for I hold that it is not lost. This same patriotism and valor and manhood will keep them true to their state, to their principles and their duty. As long as we can raise a bale of cotton, or feed one mouth, or vote right in the effort to preserve liberty, we are still soldiers of that cause. I am satisfied to live in the memories of those who are to come after me. I do not agree with him that the mention of the names of the confederate dead is a stench in the nostrils of any true Georgian. Though no monument may raise its glittering shaft to tell of their heroism and their sacrifices, and though no opulent government sends their monthly pension, yet they have their monument in the grateful hearts of the people of Georgia. I am sorry that the gentleman made a discrimination in his remarks as to the sections of the state. I come from the very heart of the black belt, and in my county we can show on the roll of honor more men who went to battle than we can show voters. But this is not the case in Putnam alone; it is true of nearly all the counties of Georgia. I know that the men in the mountains rallied to the flag and followed it to the last, and I know that on every red hill-top of Georgia there is a widow and an orphan of the confederate dead. But, sir, the state has done much for us already, and the widow would rather see that humble headboard with the name of her husband and the number of his regiment upon it, in the village cemetery, than to draw a pension from the treasury of the state. This exemption comes to the maimed and the halt, and I shall vote for it with great cheerfulness. It comes to the one-armed, one-legged soldier who has most need for it. Your cities are full of them, and the country is full of them. I have seen, in riding through the country attending to my duties as physician, one-armed men plowing with the lines strapped to their shoulders. It is to recognize the services of such men that I second the motion of the gentleman, and I hope it will prevail.

Mr. TIFT. I rise to repel the slander of the gentleman against the people of my section, and against this convention and against the people of Georgia. To hear his speech, one would think that nobody in Georgia honored these soldiers but himself. Sir, in my county—I do not know how many there were exactly, but there were some ten or twelve companies that went out to the war, and the history of their services shows that in many cases they were reduced to five and six men before they surrendered with Lee at Appomattox.

Mr. WOFFORD. I slandered no one. Will the gentleman repeat my words? I said that the bulk of these men came from the mountains of north Georgia, and that more of their widows and orphans were left there than in any other part of the state.

Mr. TIFT. I say now that more of them came from the lower part of the state than the upper part, according to the whith population and that the rolls will show it. Frequently boys of twelve and thirteen went into the service from that section.

Mr. WOFFORD. I challenge a comparison of the rolls

Mr. TIFT. I have said about all that I desired to say. I have repelled the slander upon this convention, upon the people of of Georgia, and especially upon the people of my section.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Decatur. I call the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, the main question ordered, and the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. DUBOSE. When the second paragraph of the second section was under consideration the gentleman from Morgan [Mr. HILL,] moved to amend by striking out in the eighth and ninth lines the words: "Of any company or association kept in a public hall." The object he had in view, I supose, was that private libraries and statuary should not be subject to taxation. The matter was very hastily considered and voted down. In my opinion, the house acted unwisely. There is throughout the state more interest felt now in the cause of public education than ever before, and I did not see why the convention of the people of Georgia should put a tax on knowledge and a fine on learning. On the contrary, our duty seems to me to be plain—that we should encourage and foster education in all our schools, colleges and private institutions of learning. I trust that we will reconsider the action of yesterday.

Mr. HILL. I do not propose to fatigue the convention with any repetition of my remarks on yesterday. It was not my purpose to move this reconsideration, but since the gentleman from Hancock [Mr. DUBOSE] calls attention to it, I will state that I am of the same opinion to-day that I held on yesterday. I think it was unwise in the convention not to consent to the exemption, which only included the private libraries of our citizens. The last article, statuary, I admit, is not an article that enters into general use, yet it is our duty to foster public education and improve the public taste whenever and wherever we can. I do not think that an intelligent people ought to impose a tax upon statuaries and works of art for the purpose of raising revenue. I am asked by the gentleman from Muscogee [Mr. FONTAINE] if this would prohibit cities from levying a tax upon these articles. There is nothing, sir in the clause to prevent the legislature from taxing them if it desires. The power to exempt them is wholly permissive. The language is that the general assembly "may by law exempt from taxation." If the legislature intends to tax everything—the—works of arts, as well as other property—it will have power to do so. My amendment is to leave it to the legislature to tax or not tax books, paintings or statuaries held by any person as private property and not for merchandize. There are persons in the state who have large libraries wholly unprofitable to anybody except themselves—except for the improvement of their minds; but the improvement of their minds is worth something to the state. I think it unwise to discourage the pursuit of knowledge and the accumulation of the means of knowledge in this manner. To only allow a company or association to have the free enjoyment of these things, I think would be invidious and wrong to individuals. I hope it will be the sense of the convention to allow any legislature that may succeed us to exempt or tax these books, paintings or statuary, as they may deem proper. I know that there will be offered by the gentleman from Fulton [Mr. COLLIER], should this reconsideration prevail, a clause which will except from the operations of the section, law, medical and other professional libraries, out of which some profit may be supposed to come to the owner. I think myself that they should be included in the general liberal features of the section, and I think every liberal man will see the propriety of it.

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham. There is no question more delicate and difficult of ajustment than this question of taxation, and I beg the attention of the house while I offer a few thoughts upon the subject. The owners of all sorts of property think there is a peculiar reason why they should be exempt from taxation upon that property, and if they were listened to there is no telling where the principle would end. The theory of taxation is that all species of property should help to pay the expenses of supporting the government. The fact is, when we come to look at the matter abstractedly, there should be no exemptions at all. Every man and every species of property should be made to bear its proportion of the expenses of government. The argument of the gentleman is the same argument that has already exempted sixty millions of property in this state which now pays not a dollar of the burdens of government. Now, if the library of a gentleman is to be exempted when it only seems to improve his mind and gratifies his taste, why not foster the interests of the poor man and exempt his tools and the implements of his daily labor. If we are to foster any particular interest, why not foster the interests of the mechanics and working-men, who labor for their livelihood, and are driven to the strikes on account of their small pay and their inability to make bread for their families. When you begin to look for exemptions the subjects of exemption accumulate upon you. Let every man pay his taxes and every species of property pay its *ad valorem* tax to the state. I hope that we will make this a test question, and that we will decide to make every man come up and pay his taxes to the state. I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The question was put to the house, and, upon a division the motion to lie on the table was agreed to—ayes 126 noes 19.

Mr. TWITTY. Mr. President, the action just taken in reference to the proposition to reconsider indicates very clearly the disposition of my motion, and yet I feel it to be my duty to state very briefly the reasons that induced me to make the motion to reconsider the proposition to exempt twenty-five dollars' worth of property from taxation, which was voted down yesterday. The convention will pardon me, for I do not believe that I indulge in much buncombe upon this floor. I say it falls oppressively upon many persons in our country who are unable to pay their taxes under any circumstances. I move to insert $100 of property, and that will cover many of our tax-payers and afford them some substantial relief. Taking into consideration a majority of this convention, and of the legislatures, are from among the good livers, and not dependent upon their only labors for livelihood, and that the poor men of the country have few opportunities to be here and represent their cause, I think this should be done. The exemption will not amount to a very great sum in the aggregate. Up to 1873, there were two hundred dollars of every man's property exempted from taxation in Georgia. Although by repealing the exemption from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars worth of property was brought under taxation, yet, I understand that taxable property that year decreased about fifty thousand dollars, as compared with the previous year. For these reasons, I think we should reconsider this matter and exempt at least one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property; and for the additional reason that the article on the elective franchise requires that taxes shall be paid for the year previous to the election before any citizen can vote. This exemption would enable many who can hardly ever pay their taxes to exercise the privilege of voting.

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham. I move to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COLLIER. I send to the clerk's desk the substitute that I offered yesterday, with the exception of the libraries of lawyers, doctors and dentists Now, sir, I have but one remark to make as to the reason why I think this provision should go in. I grant that the indication of this body is that no exemptions from taxation shall be made for any purpose or of anything, yet I cannot see the objection to exempting the small private libraries of families. It seems to be the purpose of this convention that a man's family Bible and hymn book shall not be exempt from taxation. Because they are a species of property they must be taxed. They may not be worth much in the market, and very little in the estimation of some people, yet they are valuable enough to be taxed. We have had men commissioned in Georgia to travel all over the state and find out where there was not a Bible, and to give one to those who had none; but the fact that the book was given to the owner does not deprive it of its money value

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham. If the gentleman will exempt the family Bible and hymn book, I think the convention will vote for it almost unanimously.

Mr. COLLIER. Will you exempt school books too?

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham. No, sir.

Mr. COLLIER Will you exempt the hymn book?

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham. Yes sir.

Mr. COLLIER. And the prayer book too?

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham. No, sir. I think people should learn to pray without a book. (Laughter.)

Mr. SEWARD. Then why don't you learn to sing without a hymn book? (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. COLLIER. Whence comes this extraordinary desire to tax everything in Georgia that has got the essence of property in it? Gentlemen say let us leave it all to the legislature, and, sir, if it were not that the last legislature taxed the hymn books, and Bibles, and books of discipline in Georgia, I would be willing to leave it to them. That tax gatherer, under instructions from the comptroller general, is taking account of all these things. I am unwilling to tax religion. I am unwilling, sir, to tax the word of God. I am unwilling to tax church property, the libraries of ministers or the private libraries of citizens. The men who live in cities may not have to spend much money for libraries, as they have the privilges of public libraries They can have the use of books for a very little money. That is true of the city of Atlanta and of the city of Savannah and of other cities in the state. By the expenditure of a very little money the residents of these cities get the use of thousands of volumes. But that is not true of the people throughout the state. There are large numbers of our citizens who haven't these advantages. If you tax these small family libraries you discourage the purchase of books and the desire for information and culture. We should, sir, foster as far as we can this matter of education. I propose to exempt only family libraries and it is in the resolution that way—I say private and family libraries, not professional libraries. There are many people in Georgia who have no other books than a Bible and a hymn book—who cannot buy books and who only get them when they are given to them. I say to put a tax on them is dealing in a very small business. It never was so in Georgia until now. I desire that it shall never be so again That, sir, is the purpose and view of my substitute.

Mr. INGRAM. I believe, sir, it is not right to exempt that sort of property. I hold that the man who invests a part of his estate in a library has a right to do so, but he ought also to share his part of the expense of the government that protects his property. I move, sir, to lay the substitute upon the table.

Mr. COLLIER. I call for the yeas and nays upon that motion.

The call for the yeas and nays was not sustained.

The question was put and the motion to reconsider and substitute was not agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Decatur. I move to suspend the order of the day to consider a resolution.

The order was suspended and the resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That from and after to-day the sittings of this convention shall be divided into two sessions. The first to extend from 8:30 o'clock a m to 1 o'clock p m, and shall be known and designated as "the reconsideration session." The second to extend from 1 o'clock p m to 2 p m and shall be called "the business session," and the first session shall not infringe upon the second, unless by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

[Laughter, and several motions to lay it on the table.]

Mr. RUSSELL. I withdraw it.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

The report of the Committee of Final Revision upon the report of the Committee on Executive Department was taken up for the purpose of considering the section relative to the clerical force of the executive office.

Mr. MCDONALD. I move to strike out "$8,000" and insert "$6,000."

Mr. CRANE. I trust, sir, that motion will not prevail, and I state to this convention that this committee, to whom this matter was referred, investigated it carefully. It was again referred to them and again investigated, and while we were making that investigation we went to the office of Governor Colquitt, and had a consultation with him. He stated to us that he was now running the department at as little expense as it was possible to do. This amount of eight thousand dollars meets his approval. And it is not legislating $5,000 to the executive department, but it says that the legislature shall not exceed that. I think, sir, we should leave something to the discretion of the legislature, and I trust this motion will not prevail.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I hope this motion will prevail. Gentlemen of the convention seem to forget the fact that we have taken away nearly the whole necessity for clerks in the executive department, by taking away the appointment of judges and other officers from the governor. This has reduced the work in that office about one half. But it seems to me that we have some gentlemen here whose affection for the governor is such that it can only be compared to the love of a mother for a deformed child. We might as well recognize at once, that we are a poor people, and that all these expenses must be curtailed. As another has said, we must get back to "hard pan" and start up again. When we are in a condition that we can pay high salaries and employ officers just for the purpose of giving men office, we may put this amount in the hands of the governor to be distributed by him. But I say, sir, that if I was governor, I wouldn't want this money put into my hands. We know the number of hangers-on who flock around a man in that position, and if it is taken away the governor would be relieved of them, for he could say to them: "I haven't got it to distribute." I have heard a gentleman say here that he would give a bond of a hundred thousand dollars and take this six thousand dollars and do all the work in the executive department; and that he would save money and could afford to break up and move to Atlanta to do it. [Applause.] So, if we are afraid that this $6,000 is not going to pay for the necessary work there, I can find a man who will do it and give bond besides. Now, sir, I read you what Governor Colquitt said in his inaugural address upon that subject:

"Let us gentlemen, look at home, and whilst my own immediate predecessor and your individual predecessors have not been unmindful of their duty, let us remember that times have changed, and values of all kinds have sunk and are still sinking. We must further retrench. We must reform yet more. It is our imperative duty to lighten the public burdens. Twenty years ago, the taxable property in Georgia was over five hundred millions of dollars. To-day it is only two hundred and fifty millions. Then the taxation was only a half million, now it is two million and a quarter. With less than half the property we have nearly three times the taxation. * * * In this exigency we are driven to the alternatives—retrenchment or increased taxation. The latter must be avoided, if possible. I invite your earnest attention to the former, and now engage that in all matters which your wisdom and experience may devise for saving the people from increased burdens. I will most cordially co-operate with you."

That is his declaration, and I do not presume that he wants you to put into his hands large sums of money to expend. Sir, those principles which are found good in the management of private and domestic affairs, are also good in government. I suppose there is no man here who, in life, found out that he was about to spend more than his income would not want to lop off some of his expenses and live within his means; and is it not true that the expenses of the state of Georgia are every year nearly half a million dollars more than its receipts? Gentlemen lament that these things are to be put in the constitution, but sir, we have looked to the legislature and implored them in vain to come to our relief, and we have got no relief. When we were sent to this convention the people demanded that we should come here to retrench the expenses of the government and lighten the burdens of taxation. No people anywhere pay more taxes than we do. The general government taxes everything that we have. We cannot light a candle without paying a tax on the match; and yet we are to ignore the fact that we are poor, and hold out to the world by the high salaries we pay that we are yet rich. I am in favor of telling the truth. When we have done what the people demand we will give satisfaction to them and build up our fortunes, when, if we desire, we may keep up a fancy government and pay fancy prices therefor.

The PRESIDENT. I understand the motion of Mr MCDONALD to be to strike out "$8,000" and insert "$6,000."

Mr. DUBOSE. I move to inser $7,000.

The PRESIDENT. I was not in the chair yesterday, as gentlemen will remember, and I desire to understand the question. When the question first came up the gentleman from Ware, [Mr. MCDONALD], moved to amend by striking out $8,000 and inserting $6 000. and that was voted down and the original was agreed to. The gentleman from Ware this morning moved to reconsider so much of the journal as related to the fixing of the salaries of officers in the executive department, which included what was adopted, as well as what was voted down, and the motion was agreed to, and now he calls attention to the motion he made yesterday?

Mr. RUSSELL, of Decatur. I call the previous question.

Mr. BROWN. There is an amendment that I would add there which belongs to the section, but which has been left out, through mistake, I presume.

The PRESIDENT. The previous question has been called, and after that no amendment can be received.

Mr. BROWN. I simply propose to amend by adding what the Committee on Salaries reported, namely, that this reduction take place on the adoption of the constitution.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Decatur. I withdraw the call to let that come in.

Mr. BROWN. I offer that as an amendment.

Mr. WARREN, of Chatham. I renew the call for the previous question. The call for the previous question was sustained.

Mr. SEWARD. I do not think a quorum voted.

The PRESIDENT. Do you move a call of the house?

Mr. SEWARD. No, sir, I believe not; time is too precious.

The question was put upon the adoption of the amendment by Mr. MCDONALD, and it was agreed to—ayes 99, noes 53.

The yeas and nays were called for, but the call was not sustained by the house.

The report of the committee, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. TIFT. Mr. President, I desire to make a personal explanation. In my remarks the other day upon the subject of the reduction the salary of the clerk of the supreme court, I was mistaken in a fact that I stated with reference to the perquisites of the office. I find since, sir, that he has no perquisites whatever, and that he receives only his salary of $4,000. I also find that I was mistaken in one fact concerning the reporter of the supreme court. I stated that two volumes of the supreme court reports were printed each year and that the state took three hundred and fifty copies of each at five dollars per volume. I find, by reference to the comptroller general's report, that four volumes were issued last year. The state took three hundred and fifty copies of each, making fourteen hundred copies in all. The amount paid by the state was seven thousand dollars. The cost of the books was $3,150, and the profit to the reporter was $3,850. And while I am up, sir, I wish to state another fact. I do not wish to attach any blame to the reporter of this convention, but I attribute it to the construction of this hall and the impossibility of being distinctly heard in it, that almost every speech I have made here has been misrepresented. I do this for the reason that the proceedings of this convention will go down to posterity and as the speeches are reported, they would make people think that one-half of this convention were idiots. While I do not suppose any of my friends would be deceived by them, yet I do not want to go down to posterity as reported in these proceedings. I mention it because it has occurred to me, and because I have heard similar complaints from other gentlemen on this floor. I will beg the reporter hereafter to let me see the report of my remarks before he prints them.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman has gone beyond the purpose of his personal explanation.

Mr. TIFT. I have here the correct copy of the remarks that I made upon that occasion, and I beg that the reporter will put them in in connection with what I have said to-day.

Mr. LAWSON. I have only this to say upon this subject, and it is that the easiest way for gentlemen not to be misrepresented is for them not to speak at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. TIFT. Those who have no sense of their duty here may take that course, but I shall take the responsibility of acting upon my own judgment. [Applause.]

RELIEF TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WOFFORD's additional clause to exempt the property of disabled confederate soldiers, etc. was next in order.

The section was read.

Mr. BROWN. I desire to offer an amendment to that substitute: to amend by adding the words, "and of all blind persons."

Mr. MATHEWS. I would like to inquire of the gentleman whether it is his purpose to exempt $500 of the property of every man who was wounded in the war? I do not know of a man who went into the war who was not wounded in some way.

Mr. NISBET. It only refers to maimed and disabled soldiers.

Mr. MATHEWS. It reads "wounded and disabled soldiers."

Mr. NISBET. It should be "maimed."

Mr. SIMMONS. I call the attention of this convention to the picayune business that we are engaged in. This exemption, if made, will only amount to two dollars and a half per annum to each person receiving it, which is comparatively no benefit at all. It seems to me that this is an attempt to run in upon the sympathies of this convention. If we really want to do something for these soldiers and widows, let us give them a pension at once, and not engage in this picayune matter of getting the sympathies of those people for the pittance of two dollars and a half a year. If we exempt them at all let it be for all their property and not for this little sum.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen by once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The store on Peachtree street, No. 35, formerly occupied by G. W. Price. Apply to J. A. Fitten. 77 augs...7t

TO RENT—The nice Cottage on West Harris street, recently occupied by W. W. Bell. Apply at 174 Peachtree street. August 4th. 67 aug5...tw

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LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...d7f

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12 ACRE FARM with 4-room house, outhouses, stable and small orchard. Thirty minutes' drive from car shed. Price $400.00. Call at once. Bell & Son. 000 aug9...d1c

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DAVENPORT'S BALM PRESERVING PROCESS—For preserving Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Poultry, &c. Individual rights for sale. Price, Five Dollars each. Apply to J. H. Ketner, Alabama street. 009 aug9...d1t

FOR SALE—A whole or half interest in an old established paying business. Parties desiring to invest in an easy and paying establishment can be suited. The owner desires to move to the country and he will sell on favorable terms. Address, at this office, L. 41 aug3...d6t

FOR SALE—Having determined to discontinue the sale of Wines and Liquors, we offer our entire stock of Clarets, Rhine Wines, Champagnes, California Wines, fine French Brandies, &c., at actual cost. A. M. Lewin & Co., 49 Peachtree street. 419...j24 tf.

WANTED.

WANTED—Excursion ticket, *cheap*, to New Orleans Apply before saturday to G. F. Platt. 146 aug9 d1t

WANTED—Situations by two respectable young white girls, as chamber-maid and laundress. Best reference given. Apply at 43 Hunter street. 134 aug8...d3t

WANTED—White girl, fifteen or sixteen years of age, as nurse. Apply 91 Marietta street. Reference required. 104 aug7...d3t

WANTED—100 Cords Oak Wood. W. S. Wilson & Bro., Coal Dealers, Atlanta, Ga. 100 aug7...d2t

WANTED—A lady thoroughly qualified to teach Latin, French, Higher English Branches, Mathematics and Music, desires a position as assistant in a school or as governess in a family. Best references given and required Address E. Y. Z., care Constitution office. 114 aug7...6eod6 w

WANTED—Printer of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug7...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

READ THIS.—Great reduction in prices for the Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing Apparel. Bring your soiled clothes to Jacob Kreis, where you can have them cleaned or dyed any color desired, making them look like new. Prices to suit the times. Prompt work and satisfaction given. Jacob Kreis, No. 9 East Mitchell street, near Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga. 706 aug7...d3t tues thur sun

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, Sash Pulleys, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 july22...c1m

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street. 000 july25...dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS JUNE McKINLEY'S Kindergarten will re open the first Monday in September, at her residence, 263 Peachtree street. 115 aug7...dec31w

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1877.

STOCK-RAISING IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

The Albany Advertiser gives an account of a successful stock raiser in that section. Mr. John C. Frazier, of Mitchell county, commenced, after the war had ended, with thirty-five or forty acres of land, and twenty-five or thirty head of cattle, one mare and colt. He had no money, but went to farming on his place forthwith. In 1866 he purchased twenty head of native sheep, only twelve of them ewes, trading cattle for them. In 1873 he purchased seventeen head of improved sheep (he states that they are Southdowns), paying cash for them. These are all the sheep that he has ever bought. From this small beginning he has now 305 head, and the increase will hereafter be even greater. He states that he has lost by dogs at least one hundred head of sheep.

Mr. Frazier's sheep are of mixed breed, being Southdown and native breed. They average 4½ lbs. of wool each. From one ewe he obtained 7 lbs. of wool. He does not feed them throughout the year, as they live upon the native grasses of the pine woods, which are green the year through. He gives them salt monthly. He has never discovered any disease among his sheep within the 11 years. He has no shelter for them. This is a good example of the advantages of this section for sheep raising.

Mr. Frazier now owns 750 acres of land, which he has paid cash for, also two mules, two horses, one colt and 200 head of cattle. He raises cotton, corn, sweet potatoes and sugar-cane. He cow-pens two acres of land per year, and thus it is left very fertile. He has land which he will sell at $1 25 per acre, and upon such land planted in sugar-cane he makes ten barrels of syrup per acre. He has now upon his place forty apple trees and a lot of peaches, &c. He raises his own stock of all kinds, his meat, &c. Mr. Frazier has eight in his family. He lives well, and makes money every year. He never goes into debt, but pays cash for everything he buys. He is, therefore, never troubled by creditors or duns, but has the easy conscience of one who owes no man a cent. This is the key note of his present, and gives a certainty of his future success. He is a good example of an independent, self-supporting farmer,

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

This convention assembled in Richmond yesterday, but on account of its size and an unusual number of contested seats in connection with the gubernatorial contest, no action beyond organization and the examination of candidates was had yesterday. The subsequent proceedings will be highly interesting. The two leading questions before the convention relate to the state debt and to what extent the federal administration shall be endorsed. Gen. Mahone is in favor of repudiating a part of the state debt, and he is also in favor of indorsing Hayes. He is a leading candidate, and has made a bold canvass. The real question, after all, seems to be whether Gen. Mahone shall be nominated, or some man who is not in favor of repudiation. The debt of Virginia is over forty millions; she is now in arrears as to interest, and the people feel that they cannot carry the burden. Gen. Mahone will get the benefit of this feeling, but still his nomination is very doubtful. And so is that of Maj. Daniel, the other aspirant. A compromise aspirant will probably secure the prize.

It seems to be conceded that there will not be a republican ticket, and the only danger that threatens the regular ticket is a bolt in the convention, followed by an independent ticket. Some think Gen. Mahone will bolt if he is not nominated. How he can do this after entering the convention, it is difficult to understand, but it is not difficult to forsee how such a race, made on a platform half Hayes and half repudiation, would end.

COMMUNISM IN KENTUCKY.

The election in Kentucky last Monday for a state treasurer, members of the legislature and county officers resulted, as Kentucky elections usually do, in a democratic sweep. Even in Lexington, heretofore ruled by the negroes voting under radical leaders, there was a large democratic gain and a democratic victory—the first since the war. It was celebrated as soon as known, the citizens turning out en masse and marching to the public square, where they listened to congratulatory speeches from Mr. Blackburn and Senator Beck.

Col. Tate, the present treasurer, was almost unanimously elected, and the reports indicate that the strength of the democracy will be maintained in the legislature. In the last legislature the democrats had one hundred and four out of one hundred and thirty-eight members. The new legislature will vote for an United States senator to succeed Mr. McCrary, whose term expires in March, 1879.

The only known reverses occurred in Covington and Louisville, both border towns, with populations that are not entirely Kentuckian. An alliance, formed of radicals and communists, elected five out of seven members of the legislature in Louisville, and an ineligible young shoemaker named Goodenough, in Covington. The Courier Journal says the former was clearly "a victory of the mob over the conservative forces of society. The issue was distinctly and boldly made by the leaders of the mob. Nothing more extreme has ever been heard of anywhere than the opinions and sentiments expressed by those who put this case of labor against capital." Of Goodenough, the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "He is a gentleman who solamnly believes there is nothing like leather, his chief fame being derived from a recent theory of his that the city of Cincinnati ought to have spent her sixteen millions in giving employment to men in making shoes With every respect to the workingmen proper, it is but just to say that they would not have benefitted themselves if they had elected this sort of man with a mind as narrow as a bondholder's, asking the diversion of the public revenue to the pockets of his craft. But it was not the workingmen who did it; it was the republicans, who took advantage of the light vote to elect a communist as a joke. The workingmen are mostly with their brethren in the democratic party, which is moving to make the times easier for all."

What was done in Kentucky on a small scale, is to be attempted in Ohio on a large scale. Judge West, the republican nominee for governor, is making speeches that are practicable bids for the communist vote. He stands upon a platform that contains a communist plank. And yet the republican party is and always has been the party of the millionaire and the bondholder, the party that by reason of waste and favoritism and sectionalism has made the rich richer, and the poor poorer—the party that fosters and cultivates the rich and affects contempt for the poor and the unlearned. Ruined on every other issue, it picks up communism. The twin frauds should go down together.

GOLD GRABBERS IN COURT.

Judge Hughes, of the United States' court at Richmond, decided last Thursday that the United States succeeded by right of conquest to the debts due any of the "insurgent states," and that the circuit court of the United States has jurisdiction of cases brought to recover such debts. This virtually decides some very interesting Virginia cases, the facts in which are substantially these:

The government of Virginia, under the confederacy, having borrowed a large amount of specie from one of the banks in Richmond, the then governor (William Smith) and other officers withdrew it on or about the 2d of April, 1876, which was the day preceding the occupation of Richmond by the union army. Of this specie there were received in distribution by several officers, respectively, the following sums, to be accounted for as advances of salary for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1865, viz: By William Smith, $5,000; George W. Munford, $2,000; John O. Chiles, $1,000; Edward H. Fitzhugh, $1,000; P. F. Howard, $500. At a later date, to-wit, in August, 1865, further sums of this specie were distributed to officers of the government then expired, to-wit: To Henry W. Thomas, $500; Shelton C. Davis, $300; John L. Shackleford, $100; Daniel Denoon, $100; S. L. Moncure, $100; A. A. Lorentz, $100. During the first session of the legislature of the Alexandria government—that of 1865-6—the committee of courts of justice of the house of delegates was charged with an inquiry into this matter. On December 20, 1865, that committee reported through William T. Joynes, one of its members, that in respect to this money the then state government of Virginia did not succeed to the rights of the state government which was overthrown in April, 1865, and could not claim this money, and that whatever rights of conquest accrued by the overthrow of the late government belonged to the United States. There was no demand or suit by the subsequent state government for these sums of money. Latterly the United States have brought actions of assumpsit against each of the persons named after the demand made. The amount received by E. H. Fitzhugh was some time ago paid by him into the treasury of Virginia. As but one of the suits—that against William Smith—involved a sum large enough to authorize it to be carried to the supreme court, that was heard first.

THERE was a partial eclipse of the sun yesterday, but it was not visible in this country. Alaska was the favored section, the middle of the eclipse occurring near the sunset at Sitka. The shadow started on the earth high up on the eastern coast of Greenland, and crossing that peninsula went westward somewhat in the track of what polar navigators have designated as "the northeast passage." After Alaska was reached, the sweep was more southerly, and the shadow ended in the Pacific ocean.

THE friends of Mr. Moses think we ought not to have touched them up on the lottery business. This is true, but were we more culpable in allnding to it than Mr. Moses who endeavored to make this species of gambling lawful?

MAINE.

The republican state convention meets in Augusta to-day. Governor Conner will be renominated by acclamation, but as to the platform, says the Independent Boston Herald, "there is not quite so much certainty. Mr. Blaine has so long domineered over the councils of the party, that any course contrary to his wishes will hardly be entered upon, no matter what his wishes may be. But there is a little doubt as to just what his wishes are. The republican papers in the state are somewhat divided. The old organs are bitter against the president, and perhaps they constitute a majority of the party press. But they do not appear to feel full of confidence that they can carry the mass of the party with them in their opposition to Mr. Hayes, and some of them have been protesting that all they want of the convention is charity—to be allowed to hold their own opinions in peace. Very likely some such compromise as this will be agreed upon, though such sweet-tempered sheets as the Bangor Whig will be disappointed. All that we look for from the convention on Thursday is a set of buncombe resolutions reaffirming the old platforms which may have meant something years ago but mean nothing now. The spring comes slowly up this way and our eastern neighbors do not yet realize that discussions of the southern policy are fit only for the old whigs to indulge in. Yet party ties are strong and no open break with the administration is in order. The democratic convention comes next week. The nominee for governor is not fixed upon. Perhaps Mr. J. C. Talbot will run again. Perhaps it will be General Sam J. Anderson or some other Portland man, some business man like Charles H. Haskell, for example."

THE odd feature of the fractional currency statement for July is, that not one piece of either the first or the second issue was presented for redemption during the month. The amount has been almost nothing, sometimes only three or four dollars of both issues together, but always before there has been a redemption of some part of both issues Another curious fact is, that precisely $800 worth of the third issue was redeemed. There is no marked diminution in the redemption of the fourth issue below some earlier months. It was $131,601 45, and last January it was less than $140,000. The great reduction is in the fifth issue. From April, 1876, to the 1st November the reduction of this issue ranged from one million to nearly three millions. From that time, to and including May of this year, it averaged $840,000. In June it was only $637,000, and in July $486,400. The end is evidently approaching.

MONTGOMERY and Selma are redeemed, and pretty much all the rest of the state. The Montgomery Advertiser thinks that there will not be a half dozen counties in the state with radical county officers. The victory in Selma was a remarkable one, as the county has long been regarded as hopelessly radical. "On Monday last," says the Advertiser, "Woodruff, Jere Haralson and the other radical leaders strained every nerve to elect their ticket, but the unterrified Dallas democrats met them at every point and swept the field, electing their entire ticket. The negro vote in Dallas is larger than Montgomery, and there was but one radical ticket in the field, so they did not have the advantage of a split party to fight against. Montgomery, however, feels happy at the prospect of soon installing a complete set of democratic officials."

COL. NELSON TIFT need not bother himself about what the people may hereafter think of the work of the convention. He has offered an amendment to nearly every section; been on his feet talking on every question before the convention—and if there is a single word or line in the constitution thus far, suggested by him, it has escaped our notice. When he returns to his constituents and they call on him to know what he has done, he will have to refer them to the table. Our opinion is he has imposed on the table more than any member of the convention. The table groans under the heavy pressure of organic ideas evolved from the mind of this sovereign.

THE report of the committee on finance—Col. Thomas J. Simmons, chairman—is the best report made by any of the various committees. The work was thoroughly done, and the report evinces a clear and full understanding of the financial matters necessary to be incorporated in our organic law. It forever settles the bond question and hereafter there can never be any mistakes made on the fraudulent bonds. The valid bonds of the state are designated, and incorporated in the constitution.

AFTER the flood the world was divided between Shem, Ham and Jappet. After the convention the country round about Milledgeville will be divided between Ham, Speer and Furman, who, although not Noah's sons, know enough to start a paper on the site of the "Big Indian."

A FEEBLE effort is being made to organize in Mississippi an independent movement under the name of the Farmer's party. Indepen lentism under all its various names is the same pestiferous, selfish, dangerous office-getting device.

Card of T. M. Norwood.

ATLANTA, GA., July 8, 1877.

JUDGE O. A. LOCHRANE—

Your open letter to me is received. Had you called on me to learn what I meant by "bogus railroad bonds," you need not have written that letter. I did not mean to maintain or to deny the validity of any particular class of railroad bonds. I referred to such as are generally conceded to be invalid. I presume you will admit that some of them are swindles. But you read the word "bogus" as synonymous with "Brunswick and Albany." This unfortunate reading is your own mistake.

As your letter seems to have sprung from that mistake, I consider it unnecessary to say more than that I do not profess to know the merits of the claim you speak of, as I have not studied the question. As counsel for Boorman J. & Co., I have examined their claim thoroughly, and to refuse to pay it will be an irreparable wrong to ourselves. I wish to see this and every just claim paid not only for the sake of justice, but to save Georgia from the charge of repudiation by the lips of strangers and enemies. Yours very truly,

T. M. NORWOOD.

—Improper articles of food often cause the blood to become loaded with foul humors Cleanse the blood with Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and be healthy

---

For whitening the teeth, all who've used it declare,
That with SOZODONT naught upon earth can compare.
Just try it, my friend, for a short time and you
Will admit this verdict is perfectly true
aug7 deod1w&wlt

FACT AND COMMENT.

PRIZE fighting is reviving in the north.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S birthplace, Shadwell, in Albemarle county, Va., advertised for sale.

"CRIMP, ladies, crimp; crimp with care," is what they now sing in the salt sea air.

ONE of the pashas of the Turkish army was formerly in the chromo line in America.

MR. HAM proposes to start a weekly paper in Milledgeville, Georgia. It should come out every Ry-day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

VICTOR HUGO never stained his pages by allusions a girl or woman would blush to read. Of how few French writers can that be said.

THE new Russian uniform doesn't give satisfaction. The colors run, and the coats seem to have their tails towards Constantinople.

THERE are 50,000 Catholic priests in France; 18,000 of those are over sixty years of age; 2,000 who are now over seventy years are still doing clerical duty.

THERE are now in Pennsylvania one thousand United States troops, which force, it is thought, will be ample to preserve the peace after the militia shall be discharged.

WOMANS' rights folks ought to be proud of a Hartford business firm that employs an equal number of men and women clerks, and pays the women the larger salaries.

A CONVENTION has been signed by governments of England and Egypt, providing for the suppression of the slave trade in the dominions of the khedive.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S widow manages to live alone on an income of $25,000 a year; and, perhaps, she isn't happier than when she taught school at a few dollars a week.

HERE'S trouble in the party. The Troy Times says that "if the republicans carry Ohio it will not be because they deserve to do so." This, coming from one of the faithful, is depressing.

THE depreciation of the value of the real estate in the three states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, during the past eight years, amounts to a sum sufficient to pay off our entire national debt.

THE site of the ancient city of Sybaras, in Calabia, Southern Italy, famous for its habits of luxury, is to be explored by the Italian government. Excavations will begin during the coming autumn. Sybaris was destroyed by the Crotans about 510 B. C.

THE Milwaukee board of health has appointed a competent person "to test the various fancy drinks made and sold at the bars" in that city, allowing him two months for testing and making his report.

EX-PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN'S library remains as he left it at Wheatland, Pa., and the place itself is but little changed. It is owned by his niece, Mrs Henry Elliott Johnson, of Baltimore, who occupies it as her summer residence.

A VIRGINIA circuit judge has decided that the statutory waiver of the homestead law of that state is unconstitutional. A Virginia writer calls this a startling decision, inasmuch as the "waiver" is incorporated into all written obligations for the payment of money; is relied on by all obligees, and is a basis of credit.

THERE are many in Virginia who argue that the federal government is responsible for the state debt of $42 000,000, because the government aforesaid caused the formation of West Virginia, and thus crippled the resources of the original commonwealth.

IT is said that the expansion and contraction of the iron of which the dome on the capitol at Washington is constructed are such that the dome sometimes moves during the hot weather as much as an inch and a half in twenty-four hours

JOHN C. CALHOUN, a recent graduate of Washington and Lee university, has been elected to the chair of Greek in the university of Alabama, and W. W. Carson, another graduate of the same institution, to that of mathematics in Davidson college, N. C.

THE president and Mrs. Hayes are to be formally invited to visit the Trappist community of Gethsemane abbey during their Kentucky journey. No woman except the wife of the nation's ruler can ever be allowed within the walls of the monastery. There are many beautiful works of art in the abbey.

IT is said that Paris is now the scene of more suicides than any other city in the world. Lately there have been no less than three cases a day. On Saturday, July 7, eight persons attempted to destroy themselves, and these were of an age ranging from ten years to sixty.

HAMILTON county is Ohio's battleground. Without that no candidate for governor can win. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that West can't carry Hamilton county because he was offensively prominent in the crusade of '74. In Hamilton county they take their'n very straight by a large majority.

ONE of the signs of the times is the eargerness with which American boot and shoemakers are scouring all regions of the earth to build up a foreign trade in their goods. They are succeeding fairly. American styles are popular, and there is a prospect of America shoeing the Japanese empire and all South America.

JOHN W. YOUNG, the prophet's son and probable successor, has enriched his harem with Clara Stenhouse, one of the pretty widows of his brother Joseph. His first wife, Lucy Canfield, he is said to have married for spite; the second, Clara Jones, from principle, so as to be a polygamist, and his third, Libby Canfield, cousin of No. 1, for love.

CAPT. H. W. HOWGATE, author of the polar colonization scheme, enlisted in August, 1862, in the 21st Michigan volunteers. After two years he secured a commission in the signal corps, and served during the war on the staffs of Gens. Thomas, Slocum, and Sherman. In 1867 he entered the regular army, and in the following year was detailed as assista nt to Gen. Myers, the chief signal officer, on which he still remains. He is about forty years of age.

GERMANY has just lost one of its ablest generals Field Marshal Von Steinmetz died at Laudeck. He died at the ripe age of eighty-four. He began his military career in the war of 1813, against Napoleon, and was twice wounded. He distinguished himself in the Austro-Prussian war, winning with his corps (the fifth) four battles in four successive days, contributing greatly to the brilliant success of the campaign, and earning the name of the Lion of Skalitz. In the early part of the Franco-Prussian war he won a battle against orders, somewhat disarranging Von Moltke's plans, and complicating the situation with Mantcufel and Frederic Charles, and was so irritated by the censure he received that he asked to be retired. He was accordingly retired with honor, and made governor general of Posen He died suddenly of heart disease.

THE London Court Circular of July 21 says: "It is well known that her majesty is rightly severe concerning the rupture of the marriage tie. It is reported that a certain American lady, gifted with beauty and wealth, and married to an American of standing, recently managed to obtain a presentation to the queen, not through the minister, but through an English lady of rank whose acquaintance her wealth and lavish entertainments had enabled her to make. A few days afterward the lady of rank told an intimate friend that the queen had discovered that the American lady was divorced, and her first husband was still living, and she rebuked the lady severely for making the presentation."

W. H. VANDERBILT is a peculiar looking man. In size and appearance he resembles John Jacob Astor; his frame is herculean. He is very stout, and seems to be puffed up bodily. His hair is sandy, his countenance florid, his whiskers huge and of the English cut, and he would easily pass for a man who was born within sound of the Bow Bells. He is a man of few words, resolute in his opinions even to obstinacy, and through all his gifts runs a streak of caution and hesitancy. He has an elegant mansion on Park avenue, in upper New York He is very domestic in his habits. Mrs. Vanderbilt is distinguished as one of the best housekeepers in the city. She personally superintends her own domestic arrangements, and knows how to lend a hand herself in case of an emergency.—New York Letter.

MR. RUSKIN grows livelier as he grows older. In his last "Fors Clavigera" he declares that Sir Coutts Lindsay has committed a crime in admitting the pictures of our countryman, Mr. Whistler, into the Grosvenor gallery. "The ill-educated conceit of the artist," he mildly observes, "approaches the aspect of wilful imposture. I have seen and head much of Cockney impudence before now; but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." In the same number he calls Mr. Goldwin Smith a "goose."

GOULD! Gould! Gould! Gould!
Rich and cunning, bright and bould,
Easy to catch and hard to hould
Over the fence, by the man he fould,
When selover's friends their purses pould,
And found that they and the stocks were sould;
Then passers-by could pause to behold
The bull to the foot of the area rould,
Where he ought to have lain till his head was could,
Sought by the green and shunned by the ould,
A dangerous foe for a man unschould,
Gould, Gould, Gould, Gould!

"KING COTTON AND HIS GIN" is the title of an article in the Atlantic Monthly. It recites how Massachusetts invention came to the state of Georgia in the person of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, how his patterns were stolen before his patent was obtained, how "in one instance Mr. Whitney had difficulty in proving that the gin had ever been used in Georgia, although at that moment there were several machines in motion within a stone's throw of the court-house, so that the rattling of the wheels might be distinctly heard from the jurors' seats." In four southern states efforts were made to set aside Mr. Whitney's claim to his invention, in spite of the activity which the cotton gin had brought to the former languishing industry of cotton growing. Although from the state in which he first made and where he had introduced his machine, he had received nothing, and from the state had he received the amount of half a cent a pound on the cotton cleaned by his machine in one year, he was unsuccessful in obtaining from congress a renewal of his patent living before the days of the lobby, and turned his attention to the manufacturing of arms for the United States, which presumably he found a more profitable customer.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—It seems to be summer time all over the state.

—Sidney Herbert makes an able and much-needed defence of the convention.

—Stroud, of Crawford, is flying around the girls.

—Remark of a member of the convention not included in the regular report: "There's lots of fun in America."

—It is understood that Tuggle will write Hilliard a letter congratulating him on his success as minister to Brazil. If Tuggle couldn't be sarcastic he would lose his appetite.

—It is understood that Col. Charles C. Jones, of Augusta, has a history of Georgia in preparation.

—Mr. J. M. G. Medlock has bought the Dublin Gazette. He will also continue to publish the Swainsboro Herald.

—Everybody in Hawkinsville plays dratts.

—A big deer hunt will take place in Worth county this week.

—Southwest Georgia has developed considerable interest in fruit culture.

—The Gainesville Eagle says: The reduction of the governor's salary to $3,000, was not what was expected by the live, progressive, liberal people of Georgia. A distinguished and popular citizen from middle Georgia said in our presence, this week, "I voted for convention, but I can vote for no constitution framed by a set of men whose souls are so small as to reduce the governor's salary below $4,000. They ought to have raised it to six thousand.

—A little son of Mr. J. D. Pittard, of Athens, fell from a tree one day last week and seriously injured himself.

—The Albany Advertiser speaking of the fruit farm of Mr. W. G. Simpson, of Terrell, says his plantation is six miles from Dawson, and 22 miles from Albany. He has sold principally in Albany, but has also sold in Dawson. Mr. Simpson has 25 acres in fruit, 20 acres being in peaches. He has 1,000 four year old trees which will bear largely another season. They are of many different varieties. His trees are trimmed low, and he can pick fruit from the top of all his trees when standing upon the ground. The bearing trees have been very prolific this year, the drooping branches being filled with their luscious burden. He has peaches ripening from the middle of June until frost. His trees are planted 20 feet apart each way, but he thinks 16 feet would have been a better distance.

—An old negro woman was found dead by the roadside in Butts county recently.

—A correspondent of the Butts County Argus, who has travelled in the counties of Henry, Newton, Butts and Jasper, says there will not be a half a crop of corn and cotton made.

—Mr. Samuel Collins, of Butts county, in his ninety-third year, is almost as active as a youth of twenty.

—Whooping cough is troubling the children in some portions of Butts county.

—The Columbus Enquirer says that the perishable property of the late J. T. McLeod was advertised to be sold yesterday by the administrator, according to law. Among the assets are two barrels of whisky worth about $80. The internal revenue agent forbids the sale unless the administrator takes out a wholesale liquor dealer's license, which costs $100. Now, the administrator can't sell unless at public outcery, and does not feel authorized to pay a license tax of $100 to enable him to sell $80 worth of property. If the collector's construction is correct, the law is bad. Suppose the state has only two barrels of whisky, then the tax would not only make the estate worthless but actually bring it in debt. Such rules make it possible for a man to die with sufficient estate to bury him, yet forces him to be buried as a pauper.

—Atlanta correspondence Savannah News: "The article over the signature of 'A Sovereign' that recently appeared in the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, has elicited considerable comment among the members of the convention. It is attributed to a jaundice-eyed, dyspeptic claim agent, who has been dancing attendance here in the interest of the German bondholders, and who, failing to secure any recognition of the bogus securities which he represents for a fee, can see nothing good in the constitutional convention. While the flippant raillery and unjustifiable denunciations of this writer may, in the minds of the unsuspecting, contribute to the prejudice against the convention which its radical enemies are laboring to create, his article will have little, if any influence upon the patriotic and intelligent sentiment of the people." CHATHAM.

—Darien Gazette: On Saturday last Justice M. Aiken heard the cause of Messrs. Wilcox & Churchill vs. O. C. Hopkins, tax collector, for the recovery back of the sum of seventy-five dollars, paid him by them as retail liquor dealers. Messrs. Wilcox & Churchill was represented by Walter A. Way, Esq., and the defendant by H. A. Dunwoody, Esq. After argument on the constitutionality of the act, the justice rendered judgment for the plaintiff upon the following grounds:

1st. Because the act was in conflict with article 6th and paragraph 3 of the constitution of Georgia.

2d Because the tax was not "ad valorem."

3d. Because the act of incorporation of the city of Darien, gave to the mayor and alderman of said city the right and power of imposing said tax or license.

The defendant acting under instructions from the comptroller general, has entered an appeal to the superior court, and the case will be heard this fall before Judge Tompkins.

—Forsyth Advertiser: A bill was filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Monroe county, last week, which is of sufficient importance to attract attention. It is "a bill for account and setting aside decree," brought by J. C. Zorn, jr., trustee for Mrs. A. M. Zorn, and as next friend of Mrs. M. E. Dewberry vs. Henry J. Lamar, executor of the estate of John Thurmond, deceased, and Thomas Dewberry, trustee, etc. The facts are about these: John Thurmond, one of the wealthiest citizens of Monroe county, died in 1862 and left an estate valued at $300,000. Reposing trust and confidence in Henry J. Lamar, his nephew, he designated him as the executor of his estate and guardian for his children, and naturally supposing that the management of the property and the care of the children would claim a great deal of his time, he provided that an annual salary of one thousand dollars should be paid him from the income of the estate. The legatees of the will were the wife of Mr. Thurman and his two daughters, at that time quite young. The bulk of the proper y was willed to the children, with Mr. Lamar as manager as above stated. The war came on and the negro property was lost, and the other property depreciated. Still quite a handsome property was left, considering the times and the condition of our people, owing doubtless to the management of Mr. L. The oldest daughter was married to Mr. Theodore Nottingham, of Macon, in 1871. He died in about two years. A few years afterward the younger daughter was married to Mr. Thomas D. Dewberry, of Monroe county, and he, upon, instituting the proper proceedings in court, was put into possession of the property as trustee for his wife and Mrs. Nottingham, relieving Mr. Lamar, who gladly gave up the property. In 1876, Mrs. Nottingham was married to Mr. J. C. Zorn, of the county of Upson. Mr. Zorn is a man who delights in owning property, and in looking after the interests of this estate, says he soon discovered that Mr. Lamar had not made a full settlement with Mr. Dewberry, as claimed, and he therefore brings suit against both to set aside the decree, and reopen the case. He alleges in his bill that the executor sold two hundred and fifty-two bales of cotton in 1866 at thirty-one cents per pound, and has never accounted for the proceeds, also that there is something wrong in the return of the dividends of the Macon factory stock; that 25 bales of sheeting on hand at one time, is not returned in the final settlement, and various other items, all making nearly $75,000, and for this amount or so much thereof as may be found correct, he prays judgment.

Mr. Lamar, for his part, claims that his settlement was honest and complete, and that all this will appear on the trial. He turned over to the trustee who succeeded him about $30 000 of Georgia bonds, mostly sevens, $20,000 Macon factory stock, two plantations, $3,000, and other property, amounting to about $70,000

The case will be tried at the next February term.

The plaintiff will be represented by Speer & Speer of Griffin, A. D. Hammond of Forsyth, and John P. Fort of Macon.

Mr. T. D. Dewberry will be represented by Mr. I. B. Cabaniss.

Mr. Lamar has employed Messrs. Bacon & Rutherford, of Macon.

—Augusta Chronicle: The annual meeting of the board of trustees was held in Atlanta last week. The chancellor, Dr. H. H. Tucker, and all of the professors, except one, were retained in office. The chair of physics at present occupied by Mr. Montgomery Cumming was filled by the election of Col. Chas. C. Jones, jr., of this city. Col. Jones was nominated by Hon. A. H. Stephens, who supported his claims in a forcible speech. We congratulate the trustees upon the wisdom of their choice and we congratulate the university upon the acquisition of the faculty of such men as Col. Jones. Col. Jones springs from an old and prominent family in Georgia. He formerly lived in Savannah and was mayor of that city before the war and when quite a young man. During the war he served with distinction in the confederate army and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel of artillery. After the war he moved to New York and became a member of the law firm of Ward, Jones & Whitehead. A few months since he came to Augusta and commenced the practice of law in this city. Col. Jones is the author of several valuable historical and antiquarian works, among others the "Siege of Savannah" and the "Antiquities of the Southern Indians." He has now in manuscript a "History of the Lost Towns of Georgia." He is a ripe scholar and a gentleman of great culture and fine literary taste. For the sake of the university we trust that he will accept the place which has been tendered him in the faculty. Since writing the above we learn that Col. Jones has announced his intention to decline the position.

—Columbus Enquirer: Sunday afternoon Jim Marvel, colored, aged about 18 years, stabbed and thrown and killed instantly, George Mullins, colored, aged about 22 years, on or near the plantation of Mr. Lafayette Mullins, about seven miles distant in Lee county. The cause was that George Mullins, who lived in this city, had been to church with Jim Marvel's sweetheart, and the latter became very much enraged at it, and swore at the church that he (Marvel) would accompany her from the church or die. He was apparently quieted down by some one near. He went home and got his pistol and met Gerge Mullins with the going home from church and asked him three times, "Did you mean what you said?" and then stabbed him in the chest and shot him through the head, the ball taking effect at the nostrils. Mullins fell and Marvel jumped upon him and cursed him several times and perhaps struck him several times. Mullins' remains were brought here yesterday. Marvel did not try to escape until Sunday night, at which time he departed and has never been heard of since. The above we were told by several colored men, who say that it was a most brutal murder.

Columbus Enquirer: Sunday morning Mr. Alfonso Davis cut Robert Christian, colored, in the head, rm and back. This difficulty originated, we have been informed, by Robert Christian having cursed Davis' wife about two weeks ago. Davis met him Saturday night, and asked him why he insulted his wife, and Christian replied that his (Davis') informant told a lie. Davis' wife told him the fact, and he immediately resented the last insult by knocking Christian down. He and Christian met again Sunday morning, and the latter attempted to make fight, when he was "served up" with a knife. Christian is a drunken, fussy negro, and has been before the mayor two or three times for fussing and fighting within the past twelve months. He was drunk Sunday.

General Debility and Liver Complaint

ELSAH, Illinois.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife has been taking your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, and General Debility.

Yours fraternally,
N. E. HARMON,
d&w Pastor M. E. Church.

Hymeneal.

COLBERT—DUKES Married, at the residence of the bride, in this city, Wednesday evening, August 8, 1877, by Rev. W. A. Lodge, Mr. W. H. Colbert and Miss M. T. Dukes.

Prosperity to the happy couple.

New Advertisements.

Home School for Young Ladies.

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

MADAME S. SOSNOWSKI, } Associate
MISS C. SOSNOWSKI, } Principals

NEXT Scholastic Year opens on Wednesday, September 19th, 1877.

For circular and particulars refer to Principals 141 aug9...d1w

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA., August 7, 1877.

FOLLOWING consignments are unclaimed and if not called for within the next thirty days, will be sold for charges due, on Saturday, September the ninth, to the highest bidder, at the Auction House of McCandless, Ellis & Co. Atlanta:

R. Turner, Mount Airy, 1 bbl. Mdse.
I. Guthman, Atlanta, ½ obl. Cider.
D. N. Judson, Atlanta, 6 pieces Marble.
J. M. Smythe, Atlanta, 1 box Mdse.
Wm. Merrick, Aiken s, 1 lot Household goods.
Sallie Brown, Atlanta, 1 piece Hollow Ware.
Mrs. Emma Holly, Atlanta, 1 sewing Machine.
R. BRET SCHMIDT, Agent.

135 augs...d1aw1m

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Hezekiah T. Shepard, Bankrupt—No. 1210. All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Albert G. Foster at his office in Madison Georgia, on the 20th day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., why the above named Bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

145 augs...dlt A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Walton Bro.—and Henry M. Walton and George W. Walton—Bankrupts—No. 1198.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Albert G. Foster, at his office in Madison, Georgia, on the 20th day of August, 1877,

THE TARIFF QUESTION

A MATTER THAT PROMISES TO DISTURB THE CONVENTION.

An Interview in which many Interesting Facts are brought Out—Conclusions Arrived At.

Hearing that a section would be put in the ordinance of the constitution now being built by the constitutional convention, declaring railroads in the state of Georgia public highways and common carriers and prohibiting them from charging unjust or unreasonable rates of freight, also specifying that no unjust discriminations should be made, and to authorize the state legislature to pass laws carrying out the provisions of the section; that commissioners had been sent from several different sections of the state to lobby the convention in the interest of the measure, we called on Mr. F. K. Burke, the head of the commission sent from Americus, Georgia, to interview him on the subject. We found him at the H. I. Kimball house, and after exchanging courtesies, we plunged in *medias res*, with the following result:

REPORTER—What is the strength of the anti-railroad movement?

MR. B.—It is the voice of the people—the masses against monopolies. I learn that like commissions have been sent here from Dawson, Greensboro, Griffin, Quitman and Cartersville. We of Americus speak through the board of trade, the merchants, and in fact our entire community.

REPORTER—What are some of the freight discriminations against your town?

MR. B.—One of the discriminations is in cotton. I will give you figures. The rates on cotton, per hundred pounds, according to the tariffs of the present season, are:

From Americus to Macon	$	60	@	100	lbs
" " " Savannah		75	"	"	"
" " " New York	1	25	"	"	"
" " " Boston	1	35	"	"	"
" " Prov., R. I.	1	43	"	"	"
" " Fall River, [Mass.	1	45	"	"	"

The rates on cotton, per 100 lbs, according to the tariffs of the present season, are:

From Albany to Macon, unknown to the writer.

" " " Savannah	65cts.	@	100	lbs	
" " " New York	80	"	"	"	
" " " Boston	90	"	"	"	
" " Prov., R. I.	90	"	"	"	
" " Fall River, [Mass	90	"	"	"	

The difference the reader can see at a glance: it ranges from 10 to 55 cents per 100 lbs. In favor of Albany, which is FORTY MILES farther from any of the named points than Americus. And these are the rates of the Central Railroad Co., and every bale of cotton transported by that corporation from Albany, at the above rates, is hauled directly by Americus; in other words is hauled forty miles farther at from 10 to 55 cents less per 100 lbs.

Now what is the result? How does it effect Americus? How does it affect our planters—the people of this section—whose market is here? Let us see.

From the above it will appear that the average difference in rates between Americus and the various stated points and Albany and the same points are about one-half cent per pound. True this half a cent on one or a few pounds of cotton is a very small matter, but let us see what is lost annually thereby. The average yearly receipts here are about 24 000 bales, or at 450 pounds to the bale, 10,800 000 pounds. Half a cent a pound on this is fifty-four thousand dollars! This enormous sum is annually paid to the Central railroad corporation by the poor hard-pressed planters whose market is Americus. This enormous sum is yearly taken from Americus by the road to build up and sustain its business at competitive points.

But let us look at these rates in a different light and from a different standpoint and ascertain how it works out. The distance from Americus to New York by the Central road route is 1 040 miles; about eight hundred and fifty miles; to Savannah about two hundred and sixty. From Albany to New York, the same route, about eight hundred and ninety miles and three hundred to Savannah. The water portion of the route is the same from both points. The rate from Americus to Savannah, or for two hundred and sixty miles, is 75 cents cents per 100 lbs., from Savannah to New York, or for five hundred and ninety miles, 90 cents; from Albany to Savannah, or for three hundred miles, 65 cents; from Savannah to New York, or five hundred and ninety miles, 15 cents! Mark the difference; examine and see how a railroad can discriminate! In this statement I am, of course, speaking of through rates and through shipments to New York from these two points.

Then, in the light of these facts, let me ask the why the Central road can better afford to haul cotton from Savannah to New York, starting from Albany, at 15 cents per hundred lbs., than that starting from Americus at 50 cents from and to the same point? Can this be answered to the satisfaction of the intelligent public?

But before passing from the tariff on cotton, permit me to add, without comment the rates by the Central railroad, from Macon to various points, on cotton, per 100 pounds, as follows:

Baltimore	65 cents.
Philadelphia	70 "
New York	70 "
Boston	80 "
Providence	80 "
Fall River	80 "

All shipments at these rates are by the "Great Southern Freight Line, via Savannah," which, being translated, is via the Central railroad line and its co-operating connections. An examination of these rates show the damage being sustained not only by Americus, but Macon also.

REPORTER—Do the railroads discriminate in like proportion on other articles of commerce?

MR. B—I will now give you figures on general freights by classifications.

This "Great Southern Freight line, via Savannah," has in common with other lines and carriers, established six classifications of freight, and all goods, merchandise, except cotton and some other mentioned articles, are included in these six classifications. The charges, according to these classifications to Macon, per 100 lbs, are as follows:

From	1st class,	2nd,	3d,	4th,	5th,	6th
Boston	1.45	1 25,	1 00,	80,	60,	50.
New York	1.45	1 25,	1.00,	80,	60	40.
Philadelphia	1.45	1.25,	1 00,	80,	60,	50
Baltimore	1,35	1.15,	90,	75,	55,	45

According to the same to Americus—

From New York, 1 80, 1.50 1.25, 1 00, 85, 70.

From Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Americus I have been unable to obtain the rates, but the above is sufficient for all the purposes of this article. R. will be seen by an examination of the above that first class freight (loose bacon, boots and shoes, domestics, drugs, scythes, garden seed, sewing machines, smoking tobacco, trunks, etc.) from New York to Americus pays 35 cents per 100 pounds more than to Macon. Second class (sadlery, snuff, chewing tobacco, hardware, wagons, etc.,) pays 25 cents per 100 pounds more, and so on down through each class. Now, the only question is, are these differences just and proper, and in accordance with the distance and expense of handling. This cannot be proven, as the additional distance is only seventy-two miles, and there is no expense of handling Americus consignments in Macon, as they are not handled there. The Central road transports bacon from New York to Macon for 1 45 cents per 100 lbs., or about one seven-eighths of a mill per mile; then from Macon to Americus, taking the difference in the through rates, for 35 cents per 100 lbs, or about five mills per mile! Is there any justice in this? If the Central can afford to transport bacon, on one part of the line, for 1⅞ mill per mile, can it not do the same on another part of its route? Does the fact of competition reduce expenses of transportation?

REPORTER—Is there any other special case?

MR. B.—Yes, in rate of our cotton ties the rate charged is as follows: From Savannah to Macon, 191 miles, 15 cents per cwt. Savannah to Eufaula, Ala., 339 miles, 25 cents per cwt Savannah to Albany, 305 miles, 25 cents per cwt. Savannah to Americus, 266 miles, 50 cents per cwt. Savannah to Albany, 350 miles 25 cents per cwt. The ties shipped from Savannah to Albany and Eufaula, pass directly through Americus and go from 40 to 70 miles further for one-half what is charged if they stop at Americus.

REPORTER—How do you explain these discriminations?

MR. B.—At Albany and Eufaula they have competition. The discrimination in price is not the only hardship we have to encounter. At certain seasons of the year it is impossible to get the road to haul freight from Americus, though it will pay them more than to haul it from Albany, a longer distance, while every day trafn after train passes our town with cars loaded with cotton from Albany and Eufaula.

REPORTER—Your object, then, is to regulate the price of freight according to the distance it is hauled?

MR. B.—We propose to leave those details to the state legislature. My private opinion is that it will result in establishing a board of commissioners to regulate the price of freight. All we want is to take it out of the power of the railroads to injure the public by making unjust discriminations to build up one town to tear down another. Also to make them charge as reasonable rate where they have competition as where they have monopolies.

Thanking the gentleman for the information so courteously given, we loafed about the rotunda of the Kimball house to hear the convention men talk about not adjourning.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Visitors Will be Passed at Half Fare.

Editors Constitution: Please announce that visitors to the state agricultural convention which assembles at Newnan next week will be passed by the West Point road from all stations along its line, at half fare—that is, one fare for the round trip. Tickets good from the 13th to the 17th of August, both inclusive. An opportunity will be thus afforded all persons accessible to that road, who may so desire, to attend.

LIVE CONVENTION TOPICS.

THE END OF THE GREAT AGONY ALMOST IN SIGHT.

Cutting Down the Clerks—Economy Closely Followed.

CINCHING THE CLERKS.

Flourishing the Merciless Pruning Knife Under the Governor's Nose

Some surprise was expressed on yesterday that the convention failed to pass the clause reducing the pay of the clerks in the executive department by $5,000. We were very firm in our conviction that the proposition was not fairly understood, or that so good a cheap thing would never have been slipped over. Our confidence was justified on yesterday when the convention reconsidered the journals and adopted the cheap clause by the usual vote Senator Holcombe claims that there are 125 men, that can be counted on to vote for all these economic measures, and for the shortening of the terms, and while there has been no caucus held by this party since last Friday, he says that they can be rallied on short notice.

The passage of this resolution created considerable excitement about the capitol. There are now two secretaries and four clerks employed in the executive department, and the allowance of $6 000 will give them only $1 000 each or if the secretaries continue to receive their $1 600 per annum the others will get only $700 per annum each. Col. Tom Howard says that he thinks the convention ought to let the government out to the highest bidder. He thinks a thrifty man might make a good thing out of it. A rumor prevailed in the room that a resolution would be introduced in the morning, demanding that every official of the state should be made to return instantly every dollar he has ever drawn in excess of the salaries now allowed. This created great distress.

'SINE DIE" IN SIGHT—AN ADJOURNMENT SET FOR SATURDAY WEEK.

At last there is some prospect of adjournment. The Committee of Final Revision finished its labors on Tuesday evening, and adjourned for good and all. All of its reports are in. We learn that by a very general agreement next saturday week is set as the day of adjournment. This will make the session just 40 days in length. There are several very important questions yet untouched—among others, the question of the size of the legislature, its powers and duties; the adjustment of the common school question, and the question of the bureaus. With only nine working days ahead of it, the convention will have to get along much faster than it has ever done heretofore. Still we hope for the best.

THE RAILROAD POOL.

Monthly Meeting Yesterday.

There was a regular monthly meeting of the railroad pool at the Kimball house yesterday, in which nothing of special interest transpired. The object of the meeting was to fix the rates for the fall rates which will soon go into effect. It is rumored that a stormy session is probable before the matter is finally settled. The meeting yesterday was a sort of general consultation, with little or no final action.

There were present A. Pope, general agent Coast Line; S. K. Johnson, superintendent Ga. R. R.; L. P. Grant, superintendent Atlanta and West Point R. R.; Gen. Wm MacRae, superintendent Western and Atlantic R. R.; R. G. Fleming, superintendent Port Royal R. R.; W. M. Rogers, superintendent Central R. R.; Virgil Powers, superintendent of the Southern railway and steamship association; W. G. Raul, superintendent Southwestern R. R.; George Adams, superintendent Macon and Brunswick R. R.; G. J. Forearce, general manager Air-Line R. R.; B. Dunham, superintendent Montgomery and Eufaula R. R., W. L. Clark, superintendent of the Mobile & Girard R. R., and Charles Sindall, of Macon, secretary of the pool.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—The man in white. He has been heard from. He is in Atlanta, Ga., and a common man is he. We mean Crawley, the map man, who is probably as well known in North Carolina as Zeb Vance. "They will have them" was his war cry, and we naturally expect that they will all find him in his new line of business. Robert L. Crawley, commission merchant, Atlanta, Ga., is his address. Taken from the Raleigh Observer.

—Senator Hill returned home yesterday.

—Judges McCoy and Trippe have returned from a visit to Col. W. W. Clarke's fine vineyards, near Covington.

—The following railroad men are registered at the Kimball: A. Pope, general ticket agent Coast Line; R. G. Fleming, superintendent Port Royal railroad; S. K. Johnson, superintendent Georgia railroad; Virgil Powers, superintendent Southern Railroad and Steamship Association; M. Y. Russell, superintendent Southwestern and Atlanta Div. Central railroad; George Adams superintendent Macon & Brunswick railroad; B. Dunham, superintendent Eufaula railroad; Charlie Sindall, of Macon, secretary of the pool.

—Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball are Dr. Mercer and wife, of Georgetown, who will spend a few weeks in the city. Dr. J. F. Moreland and wife, of Palmetto, are at the same hotel.

—Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, the stirring secretary and treasurer of the Eagle & Phenix manufacturing company, was registered at the Markham yesterday.

—Col. J. H. Polhill, the original Johnson man, from the county of Jefferson, is in the city, and, strange to say, is a strong Mills ledgeville man.

—Colonel Arthur Hood, of Cuthbert, is in the city.

A Card of Thanks.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 8, 1877.

MESSRS EDITORS—Will you please to give the following a place in your valuable journal, in order to let the outside world know that Atlanta is, after all, not so bad a place as people might suppose?

"NOT IN VAIN APPEALED TO"

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION, perhaps, will remember a few days ago there appeared a paragraph, appealing to the sympathies of the people, in reference to a distressed car driver on the Whitehall street car line.

A number of disinterested but kind-hearted and sympathizing citizens, among them the gentlemanly and kind hearted superintendent of the Atlanta street railroad (Mr. Peters, Jr.) have taken up the appeal. The former soon made up a collection, and came to the relief of a worthy and honest man.

Now, he in return, takes this "opportunity" and adopts this "method" to express to the kind-hearted superintendent and to those gentlemen who have so kindly come to his relief, his sincere and heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the timely aid and assistance rendered. Trusting that a kind providence will enable him at some future time to repay them for their disinterested kindness, and that the same providence may shower down his choicest and richest blessings on the donors is the devout prayer of

A GRATEFUL CAR DRIVER,
On the Whitehall Lane.

FACT AND RUMOR

—A package was received at the post-office yesterday bearing the following address:

From W. J. Balentine this bundle is sent
To S. N Dykeman, a route agent.

From Savannah to Live Oak is his regular run,
But he's now in Atlanta having some fun.
I'll drop him a P. C. saying its there.
You can tell him yourself, if you think it worth while,
And I'm sure he'll say "lets go out and smile."

—Mr. Frank Logan, of Atlanta, was in Nashville yesterday.

—Dr. Wilson's turkish bath taken in the beginning, will prevent typical and other fevers. After an attack it is the best to remove effects. Ladies and gents, every day, opposite Markham house.

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advise frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

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New Holland Springs

are Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur, Iron.

BOARD REDUCED.

30 day, $10 week; $35 month; $30 mon. the season.

EDM. W. HOLLAND,
Manager.

apr4 July30...d1f

THE GEORGIA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Eleventh Annual Meeting—First Day's Proceedings.

TOCCOA CITY, Aug. 7, 1877.

The association convened at the Methodist Church in this place at 9 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by the president, Mr. B. Mallon, superintendent of the Atlanta Public Schools. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Toccoa.

A chaste and appropriate address of welcome was then delivered by Hon John M Freeman, mayor of the town. The president, in behalf of the association, made a brief but graceful response, and then proceeded to deliver to the members themselves a most excellent address on the subject of the work of education. In a clear, forcible style he showed the great superiority of the philosophical methods of teaching, which are now coming into use in all good schools and urged teachers to adopt them instead of the old system of mechanical instruction, which is too commonly pursued. He threw out many valuable thoughts on various topics relating to the teacher's work, and we believe no earnest, thinking teacher could have listened to the discourse without being edified and benefitted by it. We would be glad, for the cause of education, if it could be published in full in every paper in Georgia.

After the president's address the secretary, Mr. J. H. Chappell, read his annual report, showing the condition of the treasury and treating of the business matters of the association. Then followed some routine business and the appointment of committees, after which Mr. T. E. Atkinson, principal high school at Senoia, Ga., was introduced, and delivered in a graceful manner and without notes, an admirable essay on "The Work of Education." Mr. Atkinson is quite a young man, but he is a vigorous and beautiful writer. He showed that true education not only teaches men to think well, but to apply their thinking to good and useful action. His essay elicited a lively discussion, in which Hon Samuel Barnett, Colonel Day W. Lewis, Prof. G. J. Orr, Dr. H. A. M Henderson, Prof. George Little, and Captain R. E. Park took part. It was sharply debated as to whose fault it is that some educated men are lazy and good for nothing as to whether or not there is any nobility in manual labor, and, finally, whether or not Eli Whitney was really the inventor of the cotton gin.

The second essayist on the programme was Dr. A. W. Calhoun, the celebrated oculist of Atlanta, who read an able paper on "The Influence of School Life upon Eye Sight." Although he treated the subject in a thoroughly scientific manner, his style was so simple and lucid that his essay was throughout highly enter taining and instructive to all present. Among other things, he discussed very fully the two most common defects or diseases of the eye—over-sightedness and near-sightedness. He explained how near-sightedness is almost always produced by the injudicious use of the eyes in studying, and showed how it might be prevented by conforming to certain physiological laws and by proper school hygiene.

At the opening of the afternoon session Col. Day W. Lewis arose to ask Dr. Calhoun some questions about his essay of the morning, but the colonel flew off on a tangent, and got to talking about day dreams and love making in a manner that was truly touching, interspersing his graver remarks however, with flashes of wit and gleams of humor that were greatly enjoyed by the audience. After he had finished the doctor arose to answer his questions, and answered remarkably well, too, considering that no questions had been asked.

Mr. W. B. Bonnell, of the Atlanta public schools, was next introduced. He read an essay on the Analysis of the English Sentence at the same time exhibiting and explaining a system of diagrams invented by himself for teaching that difficult subject, analysis of sentences. The device is certainly an ingenious one, and must have been the product of much thought and labor. It has the appearance of being a thing of practical value, and Mr Bonnell claims that it has stood the crucial test of long and thorough trial of the school room.

That noble veteran in the cause of education Prof G. J. Orr, closed the afternoon's exercises by reading an essay which he had read before a teacher's association seventeen years ago, but which had lost none of its merit from lapse of time. It was full of practical hints and was evidently the work of an enthusiastic, successful educator. At the close of the professor's address the meeting adjourned, and most of the members refreshed themselves with a delightful ride to Toccoa falls.

At 8 p.m. the association met again to hear the address of Hon. H. A. M. Henderson on the "Right of the State to Educate." Mr. Henderson is state superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky. He is a man of fine oratorical powers. Although treating this evening what is usually considered a dry subject, he held his audience spell bound with eloquence, logic, and anecdotical humor.

Every train brings fresh delegates to the association, and is in every respect a great success.

Station House Report.

The following state arrests were made by the police yesterday:

Caroline Smith, colored, larceny after trust; Mercer Randall, suspicion; E. C. Preston, burglary; C. E. Beavers, burglary.

There were eight or ten arrests for offences against city laws.

The recorder's court was quite lively—fifteen cases disposed of.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*

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Advertising.

IF YOU WANT

Customers, Boarders, Agents, Nurses, Servants or Place, Lawyer or Case, Musical Teacher, Popular Preachers, Cooks, Books, To Hire or Let, Offices, Basement, First Floor, Casement, To Purchase a Pet—Horse, Mare, Monkey or Bear, Bloodhound or Spitz, Feather Duster, To Hire a Hall, A Traveler or Mrs. A Driver or Cars, An Elegant Carriage, An Opulent Marriage, Play, Concert or Ball, Skates, Plates, To sell to gay creatures, Diamonds, Pearls, Rings, Curls, Or wash for their features, To buy any old thing, Or to sell any old thing: Cats, Rats, Mats, Flats, Rags, Pantaloons, Hats, Respondentz ravate, Mutton or Beef, Financial Relief, Stocks, Clocks, Locks, Socks, Portmanteau or Box, Pig Sheep or Ox, Or even a Beau;— Then in a little Take the advice Written below—

Aright, To be Bought, Silver or Gold, Merchandise Sold, Good to Appraises, Opening Days, To announce; Houses or Acres, Butchers or Baker, Boats, Votes, Acres, Silk or Flounce, A Cure for Disease, A handy Valise, A Museum Chemise, Cheese, Teas, Bees, Peas; Or are prone To make known Your Store, Hostelry, Dry Goods, Upholstery, Picnics, Excursions, Knick-knacks, Diversions, Clothes ready made, Increase of Trade, Coals, Coke and Wood, Pictures, Lectures, All kinds of Food, Works on Theology, Astrology, Wealth or Felicity, World-wide Publicity, Flags, Bags, Eggs, Nags, Dress Shirts or Collars, Almighty Dollars, House to Rent, Store, Tenement, Chance to be Lent, Cash to be Spent, Scent, Tent, Roman Cement, Magnificent, Go, Read the advice, Far beyond price, Written below—

ADVERTISE IN THE CONSTITUTION!

Attention, Capitalists!!

SALE OF North and South Railroad.

OFFICE OF NORTH AND SOUTH R. R. CO.,
COLUMBUS, GA., August 1, 1877.

UNDER and in pursuance of an order issued from the Executive Department of the State of Georgia, on the 30th day of July, 1877, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the Depot of the North and South Railroad Company, in Columbus, ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1877, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., the following property, to-wit:

All the property of the North & South Railroad, now in my possession as Agent for the State, consisting as follows:

The Charter of said Road, with all of its rights and franchises from Columbus to Eufaula, all of which has been surveyed, and about 61 miles graded, 30 miles laid with "T" rail, 30 pounds per yard, now in operation (gauge 3 feet), 1,551 feet per route, 2 depot buildings, 6 shanties, 1 locomotive and equipment, 1 first class passenger car, 1 second class passenger car, 1 small four wheel baggage car, 4 freight box cars, 10 platform cars, 1 lever car, 2 pole cars, 2,153 pounds railroad spikes, 1 set section master's tools (10 hands), 4 car bumpers, 1 oil tank, 2 heating stoves, 1 engineer's box for station agency, 2 pine tables, 4 extra grease boxes, 1 water bucket, dipper and wash pan, 1 wash stand, 1 common pine wardrobe, 5 common chairs, 1 letter press, 4 office desks, 9 paper files, 1 Fairbank's scales, 1 vise, 1 iron safe (a good one), undivided half of lot 28 Floyd county, Georgia, 160 acres.

Said sale to be made for cash or for bonds of this State, or for bonds of the Company endorsed in behalf of the State under the authority of the act approved October 24, 1870.

WM. REDD, Jr.,
Agent of the State of Georgia.

51 aug6...d1aw1w

Relief for the Afflicted

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply the want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says: *"I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country."*

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says: *"Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold."*

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years.

"I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day." R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever.

"With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois cures you a doz. of a chill." F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

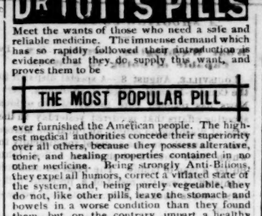
Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE REMOVED.

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

884 may15...d1yr

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE



J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE

This is the CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE

Before the discovery of Dr. Bailey's Saline, as pleasant and sparkling as a glass of Soda Water. Far superior to sickening pills. It is the speedy cure of physicians and surgeons for the speedy cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Colic, Sallow Skin, Kidney Affections, Sick Headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach or constipated habit.

For those who lead a sedentary or closely confined life, and become of a constipated habit, no other remedy can be found so beneficial as Dr. Bailey's Saline. No family, no traveling, no close student, should be without it.

Sold in Atlanta by PINSON & HOLT.

80 lul y4...d& wtf

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Night sweats, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Lack of Confidence, Dizziness, Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS in positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. GONORRHŒA, GLEET, Stricture, Gleet, Irritation, Inflammation of the bladder and private diseases quickly cured. Ladies requiring special attention for certain class of diseases, and treating themselves unsuccessfully, should consult Dr. Rice, knowing that fact often prevents persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to call the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultation personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 300 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

12g —d&wly

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.

dec5,1876 d&wly

SUFFERERS from LOST MANHOOD, EXPERIENCE, &c.

SPE IAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS.

Before the discovery of Dr. Bailey's Saline, as pleasant and sparkling as a glass of Soda Water. Far superior to sickening pills. It is the speedy cure of physicians and surgeons for the speedy cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Colic, Sallow Skin, Kidney Affections, Sick Headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach or constipated habit.

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SUFFERERS from LOST MANHOOD, EXPERIENCE, &c.

SPE IAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS.

Educational.

Southern Female College,

AT

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

WITH a corps of nine practical teachers, opens the 25th annual session the 20th of September, and closes June 19th, with one vacation. In addition to the present commodious building, a new Chapel, 50x100 feet, will be ready this fall. The highest advantages in the literary, music and art departments is furnished at lowest charges. Our pupils bear off the premiums for excellence in music and art—twelve in recent years. Drawing, calisthenics and vocal music, free. Board, with washing, lights and fuel, $155 per annum. Tuition, $50; Music $40; Art, $25 to $50. Write for Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

373 ly21...deod1m I. F. COX, Pres't.

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and General W. S. Walker.

388 aprl4 dsun&wed.to.june30, 1878.

Patapsco Female Institute.

TERMS, $300 PER YEAR.

Address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER,
Principal,

276 july15- d3m Ellicott City, Maryland.

Freehold Institute.

FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY,

Boarding School for Boys.

REV. A. G. CHAMBERS,
PRINCIPAL.

456 july26...d1m

Bellevue High School,

BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

ON Va & Tenn. R. R, 15 miles west of Lynchburg. For boys and young men. Full corps of teachers. Instruction thorough and course complete. Most liberal provision for comfort and improvement of pupils. Sessions opens **15th September**. For circular of special information, address WILLIAM S. ABBOTT, Principal, Bellevue, P. O.

ulyl0...deod1m

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS. Established in 1842. Principals—MRS. WISNAM CARY, MRS. GEN JNO PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 North Charles Street. French the Language Spoken.

349 july19...deod3m

EDGEWORTH School for Young Ladies,

No 59 Franklin Street,

Baltimore, Maryland.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE PRINCIPAL.

THE next annual session will beg n THURSday, September 20 h, 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principal.

344 july19...d1m

Emory College

THE Fall Term begins the first Wednesday in September.

The ordinary expenses, including tuition, board, books, washing, lights, fuel, etc., may be covered by from $180 to $240 for the Collegiate year.

The Faculty is full: the curriculum thorough; the discipline rational; the location healthful; the society good; the institution prosperous.

For further information apply to

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, President,
418 July22...d1m Oxford, Ga.

Monroe Female College,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

THE Fall Session of this popular and established institution will open August 20, 1877. Board and Tuition in the literary department for four months, will cost in advance, only $68 80 Music extra (if desired)..... 20 00 French Painting or Drawing (extra)..... 12 00

Arrangements have been made for securing the services of Rev. H. C. Hornady, A. M., who, at an early day, will give his best efforts to enlarge the efficiency and usefulness of the institution. Those who would secure for their daughters superior educational advantages, with facilities for high attainments in the Arts, would do well to consider the claims of this Institution.

For further particulars apply to.

K. T. ASHBURY, President, or
S. G. HILLYER, D. D.

374 july21 11m thur tues sun

Augusta Female Seminary,

STAUNTON, VA.

THE largest first class institution for young ladies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers.

Opens the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1877.

For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

MISS M. J. BALDWIN, Principal,
315 july17...d2m Staunton, Va.

Kirkwood High School.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHAS. M. NEEL.....RECTOR.

THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN AUGUST 20th

The members of the School board with the Rector, will receive careful *Home Training.*

It is proposed in this School to offer to the public thorough instruction and good discipline in the preparation of boys for College or Life.

Board and Tuition, Fall Session, $104, *in advance.*

440 july25...d1m

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1877.

The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpassed.

In point of health Macon is the second of all cities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants.

The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is $125 00

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-dü

W. G. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 32 Broad Street.
565 july18...dtf

CRAIGE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street.
Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.
572 marso...dly

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges, Paints, &c., 38 Decatur Street.
519 july31...46m f o l

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Davenport's Balm, etc—J H Ketner.
Something new—Jack & Holland.
Card—T R Ripley.
Notice in bankruptcy—A E Buck.
Meeting—Liberal and Scientific Association.
McEwan's ale on draught—Jack & Holland
Country hams for sale—W L Stan on & Co.
12 acre farm for rale—Bell & Son.
Home school for young ladies—S Sosnowski.
Notice in bankruptcy—A E Buck.
East India pale ale—Jack & Holland.
Notice bankruptcy—W H Smyth.
The negro problem—J R Ralls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Dr R V Pierce's Family Medicines.
McEwan's pale ale—Jack & Holland.
Dr Bull's Blood Mixture.
The man in white—Robt L Crawley.
Dr Wilson's Turkish bath.
Notice in bankruptcy—A E Buck.
Excursion ticket wanted—G F Platt.
McEwan's East India Ale—Jack & Holland.

Good News.

No more Chills and Ague in this section. Our Druggists are selling an article called "AGUE CONQUEROR." It is about the only satisfactory preparation sold for the cure of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Intermittent or Bilious Fevers. The Proprietor of the AGUE CONQUEROR has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sales is immense in Ague Districts. It purifies the blood, Liver, and other Secretory organs so effectually that the Chills do not return even when persons have had them for years. Entirely vegetable preparation. Price, 50 cents and $1 00 per Bottle. Two doses will stop the chills. For sale by all first class drug gists in the United States.
349 apr22...dood&weowtf

Life Time Misery.

Has often been established from dyspeptic stomachs, received in childhood by the use of bad bread, heavy biscuit and indigestible pastry. No family now need curse its children with such an inheritance as DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is found the absolute preventive.

Rupture Cured
BY
MARSH'S CELEBRATED RADICAL CURE,

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the **Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga.**
The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
110 may29...dtf hr lp

The Negro Problem.

A view of the Negro question in its several aspects, with an elaborate examination of the Negro as an element in Southern politics. A pamphlet of 116 pages, by J R Ralls. For sale by Phillips & Crew, Atlanta Ga. Price, 25 cents per copy. 140 aug4-d2t

You can get McEwan's Pale Ale at Jack & Holland's. 150 aug9...dtf

Dry Goods.

20 pieces Bleaching at 6 and 7c.
1 case Fruit of the Loom, 9c by piece.
Best new Fall Prints at 5 and 6½c.
10 pieces full width Sheeting at 20 and 22½c.
1 bale Sea Island at 5c.
Black Grenadine at 10 and 12½c.
Black Grenadine at 25 an. 1 35c. former prices 40 and 50c, to close out.
Dress Linen at 15c worth 5c
50 dozen 36 inch Towels at 1 worth 25c.
100 dozen Ladies' Hose at 8c, worth 20c.
50 dozen Brown Balbrigan Hose, Silk Clocked at 25c, worth 50c.
100 dozen Gent's Half Hose at 8c, worth 25c.
50 dozen French-woven Corsets at 50c, worth $1 00. Double width Black Alpaca at 10c, worth 35c. Black Silk at 75c, worth $1 00.
A purchase from Furchgott, Benedict & Co., will save Dry Goods buyers from 15 to 25 per cent.
july29 dtf

Bacon for Sale.

One car Tennessee smoked sides will be sold very low to close consignment.
109 aug7...d3t J. W. GOLDSMITH.

Genuine McEwan's East India Pale Ale on draught at Jack & Holland's.
150 aug9...dtf

Card.

Editors Constitution: Gents—Will you allow me a short space in your valuable paper to place myself in a correct light before my friends and the public. In your issue of the 7th instant, you report the proceedings of council as follows: "Senior reporter Mr. T. R. Ripley will not pay for his list." I did refuse, but stated at the time why I refused, because I had a claim against the city for land in Currier street, to which I hold a deed, and yet unadjusted. I have many friends in distant sections of the country who read your paper, hence I wish to be placed correct on the record.
Very respectfully yours,
T. R. RIPLEY.

Something New.

Jack & Holland have just received a Kilderkin of McEwan's East India Pale Ale, from Edinburg, Scotland. It is fine. Try it.
159 aug9...dtf

Bailey's Saline Aperient

What is it? It is a delightful and sparkling effervescent purgative, acting when pain or sickness, is sold at half price, and is far superior to nauseating pills. No lady, no student, no traveler, no professional man should be without it. It acts finely upon the bowels, gives the bile a chance to escape and is a powerful diuretic. One dose will convince any one of its great value. aug8—d&wiw

McEwan's genuine East India Pale Ale at Jack & Holland's Fount.
159 aug9...dtf

In enumerating the ills which flesh is heir to, such as Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Nervous Debility, Chills, Torpid Liver, &c., what a comfort to think that a relief from all of them can be obtained by using Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, which can be had of any Druggist for 50 cent. It establishes a permanently healthy action, and its operation is mild and effective. Use Portafine, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder.
441 may2...deowly&weowly

East India Pale Ale just received at Jack & Holland's. 150 aug9...dtf

THE Buckeye has virtues which lie in the bitter principle called Esculin, which have been utilized for the cure of Hemorrhoids, or Piles. If suffering with that disease use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, only 50 cents a bottle.
441 may2...deowly&weowly

Governor's Guards.

Some days since Captain R. J. Lowry and First Lieutenant John Owings, of the Governor's Guards, resigned their commissions, much to the regret of the young men who compose this company. An election was held Tuesday night to fill these vacancies. Captain John Milledge was chosen captain and Mr. James English first lieutenant. Both these gentlemen will make fine officers, and we look for the Guards to maintain their splendid reputation.

—William Rogers, Esq., the superintendent of the Central road, is in the city.

—Colonel C. L. Schlatter, of Brunswick, is stopping at the Kimball.

—We were pleased to see Colonel Waring Russell, from Chatham, in his seat yesterday. He has been quite sick since the convention met, and only returned to his seat last Monday. His health is much improved, and he will be able in the future to meet any member on the issues of the day.

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Carpets! Carpets!

We will offer for the next 30 days unusual bargains in Body, Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, 3-Ply, Ingrain and Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains, Mattings and Upholstery Goods, in order to make room for the largest stock of these goods this fall were ever offered in Atlanta.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
The Centennial Swing, the best exercise of the age for children. For sale by CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

DRY GOODS

New and desirable Dress Goods opened daily, and at prices to please all, in our Dress Goods Department.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
Bargains in Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks, can be had in our Silk Department for the next 30 days.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
White Goods never offered in Atlanta so cheap as are now being sold by CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
The most complete line of Kid Gloves from 2 to 7-Buttons ever on exhibition in the State, now on sale at CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.
Our stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is full and complete, and is not excelled for quantity, style and cheapness in price in the State. Call and examine at CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.
246 july12...d1m hd 2d and 3d cols lp

THE BELATED BONDS.

INDIVIDUALS HAVE NO RIGHTS A STATE IS BOUND TO RESPECT.

The Three Classes of Appellants Before the Convention—But the Sovereigns are Afraid of the Impatient Millions Behind.

The question of inserting the clause that repudiates, now and forever, the bonds that have for some years

BEEN PLACED UNDER THE BANS

will come up this morning or to-morrow. A review of the fight that has been made on this question will not be uninteresting.

There are only three classes of bonds, in behalf of which much effort has been made. It is true, that concerning a fourth class, ($100 000 worth held by the Western Insurance Company of New York) we have seen a letter read from the speaker's desk. But no serious effort was made to bar these bonds, left out of the prohibition.

THE THREE CONTESTED CLASSES

are as follows:

1st. The Scott Bonds.—These bonds, only about $12,000 worth, were issued during the administration of Gov. McDonald, and there is no question of their original validity. The trouble with them is this: When in 1872, the legislature required that all outstanding bonds should be registered within a given time, these bonds were omitted, through carelessness of the holder or his agent. Payment upon them is now barred.

2d. The Boorman Johnson Bonds.—These bonds, $120,000 on the face, have the following history: The state paid H. I. Kimball $250,000 for the capitol; paying him in bonds. He hypothecated $130,000 of these bonds with Russell, Sage & Co. After a short time, Bullock issued $250,000 of new bonds, with which to take up these bonds. He gave them out, but they were not used to retire the old bonds, but were applied to a different use. The state then repudiated the bonds first issued and held that the last issue only were valid. Messrs. Russell, Sage & Co., however, received a settlement Messrs. Johnston & Co. now apply for a settlement.

3d. The Branch & Co. Bonds.—These bonds are $44,000 on the face, and were issued in aid of the M. & R. railroad. Mr. Branch's claim is as follows: He recites that, when the legislature was sifting out the bad bonds from the good ones, it was declared by special act of the legislature that the M. & B. railroad bonds were binding and valid; that Governor Smith approved this act; and that relying upon this guarantee of the state, given through its highest constituted authority, he and his partners invested heavily in the bonds. The bonds were repudiated at a later date, and Mr. Branch now asks that the state sustain its guarantee by paying him the money he expended for the bonds.

THE BULK OF THE CONDEMNED BONDS,

however, do not appear before the convention at all. They are, doubtless considered "waste paper," and held by our friends pretty much as we held the blue and white rags that passed for money when the southern cross was beaming in the political sky. Of course, if these three classes of bonds, now pressing for payment, are allowed, it will open the door through which millions of more bonds will press their clamorous way. Indeed, the payment of Mr. Branch's claim will, it is said, be confession to a principle on which the whole of the repudiated bonds of the M. & B railroad ($600,000 in value) will be made valid.

REFUSING TO OPEN THE DOOR.

This fact seems to be the chief reason for refusing to entertain the consideration of these classes of bonds. There are many good men who believe in the justice of one or more of these claims. Mr. Jere Black, of Pennsylvania, has written a memorial, in which he says that he is certain that the state owes the Boorman Johnson debt. Mr. Stephens avoundeth, in most earnest language, the integrity of Mr. Branch's claim. In this he is backed by Gov. Jenkins, by Mr. W. Hope Hull, by Major Cummings and by Mr Toombs, who topically remarks that if "the state don't pay it, he will." Mr. Norwood thinks Johnston's claim is good; and so does Senator Kibbee and Senator Simmons.

It is objected, however, that to reopen the question now, even to set aright some injustice that may have been done, under the general act of repudiation, would be to put the state in great peril, and to great trouble. It is contended besides that several legislatures have acted upon these matters, and have always agreed upon repudiating the whole amounts; and that the people of Georgia, having by a sovereign vote, incorporated the ordinance of repudiation into the present constitution, this convention has no right to re-open a question that has been settled in so emphatic, deliberate and solemn a manner.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

The owners of the contested bonds attempted to get a hearing before the committee of final revision a day or two ago. Mr. Branch appeared for himself, Mr Norwood in person and Mr. Jere Black, by brief, for Messrs. Boorman Johnson & Co. They were refused a hearing. Mr Hammond, Mr. Robertson and others spoke against re-opening the question even before the committee. Mr. Mathews stated that there could be no use in listening to an argument of the case unless there were some members of the committee who had made up their minds upon the subject; and that if every one had determined upon a decision of the question, he moved that no argument be received. As to Mr. Black's memorial, it was moved to return that endorsed "received and considered;" when Gen. Lawton objected to this, on the ground that it had not been "considered." The matter was thus adjourned for the time from before the committee. We learn that afterwards Governor Jenkins obtained a hearing from the committee and made a statement in behalf of Messrs Branch & Co., with no effect however.

GETTING AFTER THE STATE'S MONEY.

The state is likely to experience a trouble at the hands of any of the disgruntled bondholders, except Mr T. P. Branch. Mr Branch is very much exasperated at the treatment he has received and declares that he intends to seize the property of the M. & B railroad or the road itself, as the property of the state. He claims that the state holds the M. & B. railroad only by reason of the two million and a half of bonds he endorsed for that road, and which that road failed to pay; and that as the state has repudiated $600 000 of those bonds, the holders of those bonds own the proportion of the road that their bonds bear to the whole issue.

He will place the levy in the hands of the United States marshal, and says he will have twelve deputies sent to Macon, and have them stop the trains and seize them as his property. The state to throw off the levy of the United States marshal must go into the United States court, and that the merits of the case can be gone into. Mr. Branch also avows an intention of publishing certain correspondence that passed between himself and Governor Smith, and between Governor Smith and the officials of the M. & B. railroad upon this subject. So it is likely that if Major Branch does not get his money he will have several thousand dollars worth of fun.

"HUMBLY BESEECHING, ON HIS BENDED KNEES."

We asked a lawyer what he thought the effect of Major Branch's course would be. "Why he will get routed," he replied. "It's well enough to take high-handed measures with an individual, but when a man is dealing with a sovereign state, he had better go to her, humbly beseeching upon his bended knees, and even then the chances are that he will get lifted out quickly."

Libel Suit at Chattanooga.

Saturday at Chattanooga papers were issued in a suit for damages brought by Colonel Tomlinson Fort against the publishers of the Weekly Commercial. The suit is based upon the letter of Wm. H Harris, which appeared in the paper last week in response to an insinuation against Harris by Fort in an article signed TAX PAYER published in a previous number of the Commercial. Almost everyone who has been connected with the Commercial is included in the subpœnas.

A Negro Mutiny.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, August 8.—This morning a crew composed of negroes of a coasting schooner at anchor off Oak Bluffs mutinied, stole what money was on board, and deserted in the vessel's small boats. They landed at the bathing beach, smashed the boats and departed. The captain is endeavoring to work the vessel round to Vineyard haven.

THE CHILDREN'S JUBILEE

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF FULTON COUNTY S. S. ASSOCIATION.

Immense Crowd at Ponce de Leon—Speeches, Singing, Dining and Other Pleasures.

The tenth anniversary of Fulton county Sunday-school association was celebrated at Ponce de Leon yesterday, and in spite of the inclement weather which marred the afternoon's enjoyment, was a most interesting and impressive occasion.

The association has grown wonderfully since its first two or three years of comparatively limited success. It now comprises forty-one flourishing Sunday-schools of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian and Episcopal denominations. The work of the association is to promote an interest in the great Sunday-school cause, and to advance its prosperity in all denominations. Its operations have been remarkably pleasant and harmonious, and have illustrated how beautiful a thing it is for Christians to work together in love. Each year makes a great increase in the number who attend the annual festivals, and several new schools have been added to the association since its last anniversary.

Early yesterday morning the country schools began to come into the city. They made

A PERFECT CARAVAN

of carriages, buggies and vehicles of every imaginable kind. There was a general holiday in the country, and the occasion was most enjoyed by those in whose quiet lives it will be an event never to be forgotten. Before eight o'clock the large grove around the springs was quite full of vehicles, and as many as two thousand people had already gathered in the cool shades.

By nine o'clock the city began to send out its large crowds. Street cars were run, two together, every fifteen minutes, and every half hour the Air-Line road carried out four passenger coaches. Every trip by each of these routes was crowded and many were compelled to wait. The city schools were largely rep esented. It was a sort of children's jubilee, and they all wanted to be present. The following

THIRTY-FOUR SCHOOLS

were represented, most of them coming as schools and others sending delegations:

Mount Gilead, First Baptist, Rock Springs, St. Paul's, Sharon, Central Presbyterian, Mount Vernon, Sixth Baptist, Mt. Delight, Third Presbyterian, Second Baptist, Shady Dale, Ewing Chapel, Sardis, First Methodist, Peachtree Protestant, Sandy Springs, Third Baptist, Payne's Chapel, Brown's School, Hunter Street Presbyterian, Trinity, Methodist, St Luke's Episcopal, Oakland, Fourth Baptist, Antioch Union, First Presbyterian, Sixth Methodist, Mason's School, Pierce's Chapel, Cumberland Presbyterian, Edgewood, Adamsville, Second Baptist.

By ten o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencing of the exercises, an immense crowd had gathered and was augmented constantly by loads from the street cars and the trains.

The number of people on the grounds was variously estimated at from four to six thousand. It is probable that during the day

FULLY FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE

were present. There was an abundance of enterprise on hand. Scores of temporary stalls were erected and filled with fruit and refreshments to tempt the average appetite and draw the average pocket book.

The exercises were held under an old-fashioned bush arbor, which covered very comfortable seats and a spacious stage, where sat the officers, orators, marshal of the day, and distinguished gentlemen. The following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES

for the morning:

1. Opening hymn—"Jesus Lover of My Soul," etc., by all the schools.
2. Reading the scriptures by Rev. J. H. Martin.
3. Prayer by Rev. A. T. Spalding, D. D.
4. Song—"Come Unto Me," by all the schools.
5. Song—"The Bright Forever," by all the schools.
7. Reading the annual report by C. G. Eckford, secretary.
8. Solo and quartette—"Shun the Broad Road." The solo and accompaniament by Master Johnnie O'Donnelly, Atlanta.
9. Annual address by Rev. J. B. Ford, D. D., of Tennessee.

The address of Mr. Ford was an able effort, well timed and delivered in an impressive manner. The general theme was the true work of the Sunday-school and the best means of conducting it. They were shown to be an indispensable auxiliary in the vineyard of Christ. The orator spoke enthusiastically of the high mission of this new department of the christian church and appealed for its perpetuity and the increase of its scope and facilities. In spite of the heat and the pressing of an immense crowd, the address was heard with marked attention and fell on willing ears and sympathizing hearts. Mr Ford is a pleasant speaker and a vigorous thinker, as was shown by his address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ford's address the following newly elected officers for the present year were duly installed:

President—D McConnell.
First Vice President—D A Beattie.
Second Vice President—C E Boynton.
Third Vice President—W L Goldsmith.
Fourth Vice President—R W Jones.
Fifth Vice President—Rev. Geo. Macauley.
Secretary—Charles G Eckford.
Treasurer—Moses Cole
Chorister—V T Barnwell
Executive Committee—B F Walker, chairman; G T Hurt, A P Stewart, J M Lidell, W D Mitchell.

Mr. G. T. Hurt, the retiring president, made a few earnest and appropriate remarks, which were heard with great interest. Mr. S. D. McConnell, the new president, replied in a brief speech.

There was then a recess of an hour and a half

FOR DINNER,

which was provided in abundance. Everybody had plenty. The richly laden baskets were opened on the grass and a rare scene of enjoyment was presented. After dinner and after rest the crowd re-assembled at the arbor to witness the singing contest between the schools for the prize of five dollars in gold offered by Mr John H. James. All the contesting schools sang well, but the committee awarded the prize to the Third Baptist school, of our city.

The Hapeville school was the second best and received the second prize, two dozen Sunday-school books, offered by Professor G. W. Lyon.

The contestants for the prize offered by Mr. James for the best speaker from the schools were numerous, but the committee declared Frank Wood, of the First Baptist school, the winner.

STATISTICS.

The secretary's report shows the association to be in a fine condition. There are forty-one schools in the list, five of which have been added within the past year. Twenty-three schools reported to the secretary, and in these alone there has been for the past year an average attendance of 2,267 pupils and teachers. There have been in the same time in these schools 131 conversions. The entire report would be interesting if published.

A RAIN

came up about three o'clock and dispersed the crowd sooner than they would have come home otherwise. Nevertheless, the day passed pleasantly by and will be long remembered. The returning cars were densely packed, but everybody was in a good humor and enjoyed even the jam.

AN ACCIDENT

occurred under the arbor, which came near proving fatal. The platform on which the organ was placed gave way and the plank mashed a little boy named Upshaw quite severely. He was taken home in a wagon. His wounds were painful but not dangerous.

The Liberal and Scientific Association

Will meet to-night in their Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell's Building). Mr. J. C. Hass will read an essay on, "Has Woman a Soul?" to be followed by discussion. The public invited, ladies especially.
Thursday, August 16th, essay and discussion
Thursday, August 23d, .ecture by Dr. George Little on "Geology." aug9...d1t 3d col

ON JOSEPH'S REELS.

Looking Glass and White Bird Coming In—A Lady Captive.

HELENA, MONTANA, Aug. 8.—Advices from Missoula to the morning of the 6th say that Gibbon, with 200 regular infantry in wagons left Missoula to follow the hostiles at 1 p. m. Saturday. He designed making thirty-five miles a day. The hostiles were at Doolittle ranche on Friday night, seventy-five miles from Missoula, and ten miles of the trail to Ross' Hole.

Charles declined to send his warriors to Gen. Gibbon, but will fight the Nez Perces on his own account.

The hostiles were moving with more celerity Friday. Stevensville had advices Saturday that 100 or 150 men were coming from Bannock to

INTERCEPT THE INDIANS.

Gen. Howard has not been heard from. The courier had not returned on Sunday, and anxiety was felt for him, as two Nez Perces had come over the trail. A considerable number of Missoula county volunteers proposed to advance with, but independent of, the regulars.

HELENA, MONTANA, August 8.—McCormick, of Missoula, writes to Governor Potts on the 6th inst. as follows: A courier arrived from General Howard at six o'clock this evening. He left Howard Saturday morning last and thinks that Howard will camp near the summit, between the Lalo and the Menaconer, to-night. He is distant about fifty miles from the mouth of the Lalo. The courier reports that Joseph with one-half of his fighting force has gone to the head of Bitter Root battery, by the way of Elk city trail and will

FORM A JUNCTION

with Looking Glass and White Bird near Ross Hole. He says Howard has 750 men and 450 pack mules and is moving as rapidly as possible. Advices from the upper Bitter Root say the Indians will camp to-night in Ross Hole. Gen Gibbon is following them rapidly. Other advices say that the Indians were still at Doolittle, sixteen miles above Corvellis and that Gibbons is expected to strike them on the morning of the 7th before they brake camp.

A LADY CAPTIVE

The courier says the hostiles have Mrs Manuel with them as the property of a petty chief called Cuenachin. Her sad history is familiar to the public.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A Wisconsin Village Destroyed—Is Inmates of a Poorhouse Burned to Death, etc

GREEN BAY, WIS., August 8.—A special says the village of Eaton, Brown county, Wis., about fifteen miles east of this city, was totally destroyed by fire. The forest has been burning for five weeks, the fire extending many miles in every direction and destroying many million feet of timber and thousands of dollars in other property. Some twenty-five families were burned out in Eaton, losing everything they possessed. A large number of animals were cremated alive. One family is also reported perished in the flames and four other en tire families are missing. Great suffering exists among the homeless people.

THE TOWN OF EATON

MILWAUKEE, August 8.—A fiery disaster occurred at the town of Eaton, Brown county, Monday afternoon. All during the late drouth that prevailed throughout this section, many localities were hourly in fear of fire to their property. The fires raged with particular severity in the town alone, and on Monday crowned the work of destruction by sweeping the business of many settlers. One settlement of fourteen, twelve miles from Green Bay, suffered severely. About thirty families were rendered homeless, and suffered a loss of crops, farming tools clothing, and everything they possessed. They barely escaped with their lives, being compelled to force their way through

A LINE OF FIRE

On broken ground they huddled for protection, many being severely burned in the face, and in some cases their eyesight impaired. Many animals perished, laying in heaps where they crowded together for fancied safety. Some portions of the town are not heard from yet. Heavy showers fell yesterday and this morning, and probably no further damage has been done.

OVERDRAWN.

CHICAGO, Aug 8.—The Inter Ocean's Green Bay special says the report of the ravages of the fire at Eaton, Wis., have been burned out, in many instances entire gross destroyed. The loss is estimated at $13,000. No lives were lost.

OIL WORKS PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Brooklyn oil works, at Greenpoint, were partially destroyed by fire last night. These works were known as Stokes' oil works, and there has been much litigation over them recently.

BARNS BURNED.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—The barn of Emory McDermith, near the state asylum for the deaf and dumb, was burned last night together with a horse and other contents. Loss, $300.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Longly & Co.'s printing establishment, Foster, O., was burned last night. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $4,500, in the Amazon and two other companies.

THE ONTARIO POORHOUSE HORROR.

SIMCOE, ONT., Aug 8.—The total of the deaths by fire is 18. A man by the name of Lagdon entered the woman's quarters, but was unable to penetrate the room where they had taken refuge.

SIMON SAYS WIG-WAG.

A Dubious Compliment to the Schutzfest—Mixed Company and Mixed Drinks.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Schutzenfest closed with a remarkable speech from Simon Wolf, president of the Verein. It may be remembered that Hayes, Key and Schurz went to the Schutzenfest and that Hayes retains Simon Wolf as recorder of deeds, a quite fat office. A bouquet with

MRS. HAYES' COMPLIMENTS

also found its way into the hands of the Schutzen kaiser.

The following is an extract from Wolf's speech: "We, catching the spirit that should animate the capital of a great nation, have tried in our best to so beautify and adorn our park as to make it attractive and

A RESORT FOR THE BETTER ELEMENTS.

We endeavor to make our annual festivals a summer recreation, a week of innocent enjoyment, mirth and quility, and if our visitors are not always realized it is no fault of the Verein, but rather of those who take advantage of the opportunity, and thus we have been held responsible for those citizens who at other times and places seem to be virtuous and sober, but who in the Schutzenfest park

THROW OFF THEIR WHITE ROBES

and flaunt through the shady mazes arm in arm with their fallen Christian sisters. So notorious has this become that the Verein in self-defense will hereafter publish the name of every respectable person thus offending, for we have no desire or ambition to be used as a means for vice or immorality.

IN THE VALLEY

Petitioning for Aid in Reclaiming the Mississippi Valley.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—The chamber of commerce last evening appointed a committee to memorialize the secretary of war to place four or more snag boats of light draught, work in the Arkansas river to remove the snags which have wrecked so many boats during the past season. A resolution was passed asking congress to repeal all duty on cotton mill machinery, and also the adoption, by the general government, of a judicious system of levees, outlets and cutoffs for the reclamation and protection of lands on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and inviting the co-operation of all towns and cities from Cape Girardeau to Port Eads in this memorial.

Diplomatic Changes.

LONDON, August 8.—Hon. Francis Plunkett, secretary of the British legation at Washington, has been transferred to St. Petersburg. He will be replaced by Victor A. W. Drummond, at present secretary of the British legation at Rio de Janeiro.

In the house of commons the appointment of Mr. Wm. H. Smith, one of the joint secretaries of treasury as successor of the Right Hon George Ward Hunt, first lord of the admiralty, deceased, was announced officially.

A Reuter telegram from Calcutta says the famine is increasing in the Madras presidency.

A Couple of Bankrupts.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Joseph A. Buxome, dealer in laces and fancy goods, failed. Liabilities $38,000: assets $35,000.

John B. Stephenson, B. Stephenson and Amos Tenny, composing the National tag company, have been adjudged involuntary bankrupts on petitions of their creditors.

BOSTON, August 8.—Wm. H. Walcott, an extensive brick manufacturer, was arrested by Danvers Moss yesterday, charged with forgery. Walcott acknowledged the crime. The amount is thought to be $6 000.

Troops in the Rebellious North.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The cabinet decided at the suggestion of Gen. Hancock, that a large portion of the army be retained east of the Mississippi, and also decided that war vessels now anchored off this city return to the North Atlantic fleet. The Plymouth, Huron and Swatara sail Thursday or Friday for Fortress Monroe. The cabinet ordered the issue of a general order prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians. The order does not apply to the Indian Territory.

Under the Surf.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 8.—Miss E. T. Burke, a wealthy lady of Cleveland, Ohio, was missed from her room in Oakland Beach Hotel this morning. Her body was found in the water. She probably jumped from the second story window of the hotel and drowned herself. She was in poor health.

SEA GROVE, August 8.—William G. Bennett of Philadelphia, was drowned here to-day while bathing.

The Saratoga Course.

SARATOGA, Aug 7.—Mile—Lady Sellers won; Booth 2d; Chequilta 3d. Time, 1.45½.

Two miles—Ochiltree won; Cloverbrook 2d; Ocean 3d. Time, 3.43½.

Mile—Bermuda 6 won; Bertram 2d; Mary 3d. Time, 2.14½.

¾ mile—Auburn won; Diamond 2d; Baroness 3d. Time, 1.18¾.

The Rifle Match.

NEW YORK, August 8.—It was resolved that a rifle match take place on Thursday and Friday, September 13th and 14th. The British team will be presented with complimentary tickets to Creedmoor, and will be taken off the Inman steamer at quarantine and conveyed in a tug to Twenty-third street and thence to the Fifth Avenue hotel.

Swinging Around the Circle.

PARIS, August 8.—It has been decided that President MacMahon will visit the western, central and southern departments during the present month.

A deputation of Parisian journalists waited upon Minister Fourton to-day and protested against the measures tending to restrict the sale of papers.

Moses Steps Down

NEW YORK, August 8.—Moses A. Wheelock, chairman of the stock exchange, resigned to-day, and announced that he was unable to meet his contracts. His liabilities are not large.

THE BULGARIAN TONS-UP.

The Two Emperors Servia's Anxiety—Fortifying Rasgrad—England Revictualing.

REVICTUALIZING MALTA.

LONDON, August 8.—Under the head of "military intelligence," the Times publishes the following: The royal victualing yard at Deptford is still busy replenishing the stores which have lately been drawn upon in order to provision the garrison at Gibraltar and Malta, in each of which there is now accumulated enough food for maintaining a large army for twelve months. A Bucharest dispatch to the Times says there is some want of provisions among the troops between Sistova and Tirnova, on account of the difficulty in procuring transport supplies beyond the depots on the Roumanian side the river.

CONCENTRATING ON THE LOBN.

LONDON, August 8.—A Times' special dated Shumla, Aug. 7, reports that the Russians are concentrating their forces on the river Lorn. An attack on Rasgrad is thought imminent. The Times' special from Thera Pia says it is officially reported to the English embassy that the Russians are no longer on this side of the Balkans.

The Times' special from Vienna contains the following. According to official news from Constantinople, Mahomet Ali intends to convert Rasgrad into

A FORTIFIED CAMP.

The forces concentrated in the neighborhood of Rasgrad consist of forty-eight battalions of infantry, fifteen batteries, eighty-two squadrons of cavalry; altogether over forty thousand men.

The Times has a dispatch from Adrianople relating the

MOST APPALLING MISERY.

among the Bulgarian and Turkish fugitives from Eski Saghra and that neighborhood. There are from ten to fifteen thousand, of whom five hundred are wounded. Many are dying on the road from exhaustion and starvation and all are destitute of every necessary of life.

An occasional correspondent of the Times, at Vienna, says the assertion is untrue that Russia has Austrian's permission to

MARCH TROOPS THROUGH SERVIA.

It is far more probable that serv a will spontaneously take the field to repay Russia for past services. News from Belgrade does not admit of any doubt that every measure is being taken to enable the Servians to be on the frontier in a fortnight. Apparently the fact of the Servians taking the field will be regarded at Vienna altogether otherwise than had it occurred some weeks ago. Count Andrassy will accord Russia beaten many advantages which he would have had to refuse Russia victorious. At most, he will occupy Bosnia and thus

BAR THE WESTERN ROADS

to the Servians. The Times' Belgrade correspondent says it is rumored that Austria will occupy the Servian part of Servia. Two high Austrian officials have arrived in Belgrade.

THE EMPEROR'S.

A Times' Vienna correspondent states that the interview between Emperors William and Francis Joseph will be purely private. No ministers will be present.

The Manchester Guardian's Pera correspondent telegraphs as follows: "I have received a dispatch from Varna stating that Dobrutscha is believed to be completely clear of the Russians."

THE CZAR RETREATING.

PARIS, August 8.—The Journal Des Debats announces that the czar has just re-crossed the Danube. *Note*—The foregoing may be true without having any bearing in military matters, as Prince Gortschakoff and staff of the Russian chancellory, are all in Bucharest.

THE MAINE CONVENTION.

Great Diversity of Sentiment—An Effort to Leave Rutherford in the Shade.

AUGUSTA, Maine, August 8.—But few delegates have yet arrived but a large number of newspaper men are here and the forthcoming republican state convention seems to excite more than local interest. Leading men who will shape the course of the proceedings are here and there is no doubt but a majority of them are opposed to passing resolutions endorsing the national administration. The question is quite freely discussed, and for the sake of harmony those who are opposed to the policy would probably compromise by having no resolutions on national affairs. Whether this will be accepted by the administration men cannot now be set, but the indications are that they will not.

Ex Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, is here as a delegate, and it is understood he will not be satisfied with anything short of a square endorsement of the president and he will have a strong following.

The state committee had a fully attended meeting this evening and selected officers for a preliminary organization of the convention. The temporary chairman is Hon Josiah A. Drummond, of Portland. The secretaries are David H. Knowlton, of Farmington, and Edwin Sprague, of Rockland. Gov. Connor will be renominated by acclamation.

MURDERED ON THE STAKED PLAINS.

Two Officers and Twenty-Six Men Killed.

CHICAGO, August 8.—Official information has just been received at the military headquarters confirming the rumor received a few days since, regarding a fight between the Indians and the United States troops in Texas. It is a certained that a disastrous encounter was had on the staked plains, in which there were two officers and twenty-six men killed. The remnant of the party continued its march after having suffered the loss, and has since reached Fort Condu with an additional loss of five privates and forty horses and mules. The unfortunate command was without water for eighty-six hours and the suffering they endured in consequence was terrible. Further particulars concerning the disaster are wanting the dispatch being very brief, it is thought that full particulars will be received in the course of a few days, when the names of the killed and wounded will be learned.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Another Cabinet Jaunt—Major Runkle's Release.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—John F. Winter has been appointed consul to Rotterdam.

Rear Admiral LeRoy sails October 15th to relieve Admiral Worden, commanding European squadron.

Key and Devens are accompanying Hayes to Bennington. Thompson and Schurz only remain at their posts.

Official advices from Winnemeg represent Sitting Bull's strength at 1,000 fighting men Sitting Bull makes no secret of his intention of renewing the war on Yellow Stone. He is accumulating ammunition by theft and otherwise.

Major Runkle, who was dismissed from the service and sentenced to the penitentiary in 1872 on findings of a court martial approved by Belknap, has been restored with back pay amounting to $11,000. The proceedings were illegal, as the findings should have been approved by the president. It is stated also that Runkle convinced President Hayes of his innocence.

THE LOYAL NORTH.

Fresh Development of the Pennsylvania Ku-Klux.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 8.—At Mahoney city, this morning, a number of men and boys with drums, entered the town trying to get up a meeting with the object to inaugurate a strike at the mines in the vicinity of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad property. They were requested to leave, and not showing any disposition to do so, the sheriff's posse ordered them to disperse, which they quickly did, running in all directions. Richard Northy and Michael Dooley, the two principal leaders, were arrested. They had arranged to meet the miners as they went to their work, and were determined to prevent them from entering the mines. The sheriff's posse, with a number of citizens, will remain on duty for the present.

SCRANTON, August 8.—Alderman Mahon's jury of inquest over those killed by the vigilance committee, brought in a verdict of murder against those of the committee whose names were known. A constable was given a warrant for T. F. Hunt and Charles E. Chittendon and arrested them. The arrested parties sent word to the militia and Gen. Hulge Keeper took them from the constable. The vigilance committee at once assembled, and are now under arms in the Lackawanna company's store. The military are under arms and patrols are out to bring in every member of the committee, that they may be arrested and taken to the sixth ward before the aldermen. It is the worst locality in town and if once there the life of the arrested would certainly be taken.

**Hapks